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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1315



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INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET SAILORS WARNED OF RELIGIOUS ACTIVISTS IN FOREIGN PORTS

Moscow VODNYY TRANSPORT in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Yu. Varlamov, deputy secretary of the Murmansk Steamship Company party committee: "Behind a Screen of 'Pious' Words"]

[Text] I have many times delivered lectures on scientific atheism to sailors. And the questions and opinions of individual young people testify to the fact that they still have only a vague idea of the true role of religion at the present stage and that they do not know about the "underwater part" of this still undestroyed "iceberg."

It should not be forgotten that the religious attitudes of believers are well taken into account by our ideological adversaries, who try to use them for their own purposes in psychological warfare and ideological sabotage. It is precisely religious channels that are used by various specialists in order to carry out their subversive activity against the Soviet Union. It is not fortuitous that at one time a staff member of one of the intelligence services, Allan Dreyfus, expressed the views of his own department as follows: "We can act most effectively through the churches. The churches are of great significance to us. They represent the easiest and most reliable method for penetrating a country." And although this thesis is not new it is steadily implemented by the propaganda machinery of international imperialism.

Religious centers abroad use the most varied methods to ferry and disseminate their "pious" materials, which are impregnated through and through with a spirit of anti-Sovietism. The so-called "maritime channel" is used extensively. And this is indeed a convenient route for carrying out ideological sabotage since sailors on foreign voyages visiting different countries deal directly with foreign citizens.

For this purpose, religious clubs for sailors have been set up in all the major ports of the capitalist world. They exist under the most varied signs. Some of them do not hide their religious bent, as for example, "The Flying Angel," "The Lutheran Mission," "The Baptist Mission," "The Catholic Mission" and so forth. Others, however, operate under names such as "The International Maritime Center," "The Maritime Institute" and "The New International Institute." These do not display their religious bent externally even though they operate under the aegis of the church.

The votaries of these clubs have recently particularly activated their activity in the religious and anti-Soviet treatment of our sailors. As a rule, when a Soviet ship docks, representatives of the religious clubs for sailors come aboard bringing religious literature, some trying to palm it off personally, while others just leave it on the ship. Despite the fact that the "guests" are everywhere refused their visits do not stop. And sometimes they have no scruples about using any kind of tricks.

Thus, some years ago, when the "Stanislavskiy" of the Murmansk Steamship Company was docked at London, a mailed package addressed to the captain was received; the return address was one of the clubs. The package contained four brochures with an anti-Soviet content under the headings "My Testament," "Worker Unrest in Poland," "People's News" No 6--a publication of the anti-Soviet organization "The Provisional Committee of the National League of the Peoples of the USSR"--and "13 Days." And this kind of incident is not isolated. This confirms yet again that the religionists and anti-Soviets are working hand in glove.

A little earlier (Seppo Muyunen) and (Mark Viyederkholt) had been caught red-handed in Murmansk trying to pass a large amount of religious literature to the sectarians and evangelical Christian Baptists Marte Yakobson and Antsa Tomson.

The essence of this mission was as follows: the Helsinki branch of the anti-Soviet religious organization "The Slavic Mission," which is made up of American intelligence officers, had decided to send to their "brothers" in Tallinn a regular batch of "holy" trash reading material. The Finn (Seppo Muyunen), who had traveled to our country before, and the American citizen (Mark Viyederkholt) living in Helsinki, were chosen to carry out the operation.

Using an old Peugeot car given them by a certain (Martti Khirn), an active figure in the "Slavic Mission," they brought across the border into Murmansk a batch of ideologically harmful literature. The "brothers" from Tallinn flew there to meet them. But the secret mission of the "Christians" was foiled....

For a long time I personally had dealings with representatives of a religious cult in foreign ports. I recall that in Montreal the choirmaster of the local reformist church sailors' club (Uittenbosh) came aboard our steamship, the "Leonid Leonidov." Having introduced himself he pulled out two packages of journals and, without asking permission, offered them to the assistant watchkeeper.

When I approached and asked what was going on (Uittenbosh) said: "I have come to inform you that the youth music group from our church will perform aboard your ship. The program will include psalms and various kinds of music. In the evening your sailors are invited to our club for a religious service...."

In answer to our refusal of his services he became very upset and started persistently to persuade us to agree. Finally, seeing that he would not succeed, this pastor left the ship on the double, refusing point-blank to take his journals and brochures with him.

The church people and clericals have been convinced of the futility of their efforts to influence our sailors by any method of attack. They have changed their tactics,

even though the church is losing its positions all over the world. It is not therefore surprising that in their subversive ideological activity the religionists are closing ranks with the open enemies of communist society, the emigre anti-Soviets, and the ideological and intelligence centers of the capitalist states.

They are united by a common hatred of communism. It was not for nothing that the former chief of the FBI Edgar Hoover, a fervent anticommunist and ant-Soviet, setting the church in the same rank as his own organization, wrote: "Communism and belief in God cannot peacefully coexist."

Yes, and in our country there is religious freedom. However, the Soviet state cannot be reconciled to the fact that religious propaganda with an anti-Soviet slant entering our country from outside is an attempt to influence Soviet people and erode their ideological convictions. And we must show high vigilance against the intrigues of bourgeois anti-Soviet and religious propaganda and wage a tireless and implacable struggle against them.

9642  
CSO: 1800/1164

INTERNATIONAL

SUCCESS OF MOLDAVIAN EXHIBIT IN COLOMBIA REPORTED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 31 Jul 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Success of Moldavian SSR Exhibit at the International Fair in Bogota"]

[Text] A delegation from our republic has returned from the Colombian capital Bogota where the 14th International Fair was held. In a conversation with an ATEM correspondent the delegation leader--Moldavian SSR minister of agriculture and vice president of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences M.F. Lupashku--spoke about the Soviet exhibit at the fair in which a large separate section was presented by Moldavia.

"The display window of the Moldavian pavilion evoked lively interest in this beautiful region." These were also the kinds of opinions voiced in the Colombian press when the fair was in progress. They reflected the benevolent attitude and attention that was given to the exhibit by the workers in the mass information media and those who visited the exhibition. This is particularly pleasing when you consider that more than 1,000 firms from 43 countries were represented at the fair. Visitors to the Soviet pavilion were attracted by the kasa mare [large structure] and the output of the light and instrument making industries.

According to the press, thousands of people in this distant Latin American country discovered Soviet Moldavia and showed a lively interest in it. We felt this most of all during the celebration of the USSR's national holiday which was attended by diplomats and representatives of business circles and state and public organizations in Colombia.

The honored guests included the general secretary of the Colombian Communist Party Gilberto Viera. Colombian communists were pleased with the reports of the successes of the Soviet people in economic, social and cultural building within the framework of implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum decisions and socialist competition in honor of the the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Colombia is an agrarian country. This predetermined the significant interest in questions of large-scale integration of agricultural production, industrial technologies, the cultivation of corn, vegetables and other crops and the integration of science and production.

One proof of the exhibit's success is the fact that at the request of the governor of the Huila Department, after the work of the fair had been completed some of the exhibits in the Soviet pavilion were shown in the city of Neiva and other parts of the country.

During its stay in Colombia our republic's delegation visited a number of enterprises and establishments in Bogota and went to museums and cultural centers and traveled about the country. Everywhere we were greeted warmly and cordially. We felt everywhere that people wanted to learn as much as possible about the land of the Soviets. They spoke of the reluctance to believe the intrigues of false western propaganda against the USSR. On this plane I would like especially to single out the meetings with Colombian engineers, land reclamation experts and other specialists who had been educated in the Soviet Union. They spoke with gratitude about their Soviet teachers and had high opinions of our way of life. These people, who know our country well, tell their compatriots the truth about the world's first socialist state.

9642  
CSO: 1800/1161

INTERNATIONAL

'PSEUDO-MISSIONARIES' ACCUSED OF SPYING FOR U.S. MONOPOLIES IN VENEZUELA

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 6 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[By V. Volodin]

[Text] The United States has long had a craving for Latin America's natural resources. Viewing, as before, the region of Latin America as its colonial domain, the U.S. monopolies shamelessly pursue a predatory policy of economic expansion there. But, as a rule, the monopolies' "envoys"--"quiet Americans" studying the possibilities for capital investments in every particular country--are leading the way, in all sorts of disguises.

In Venezuela, for example, agents of the U.S. monopolies operate in the guise of Catholic missionaries. Allegedly with a charitable purpose, the Caracas press says, pseudo-missionaries penetrate into the country's remote areas difficult of access. They collect information of various kinds for their bosses, including information of a military-strategic character. The range of tasks before the spies in priest's cassocks is very wide: from compiling precise topographical survey maps and setting up radio stations to prospecting for and working mineral deposits without the knowledge of the country's authorities.

The "charity" of such "missionaries" spells a tragedy for the local population. In carrying out mining operations and building secret airfields in the jungle, from which the USA smuggles samples of minerals out of the country, the "benefactors" ruthlessly exploit the labour of Indians belonging to local tribes. The criminal activities of agents of the U.S. corporations not only upsets the way of life of the indigenous population of Venezuela, but also leads to its physical destruction.

The Venezuelan press exposes the activities of the U.S. monopolies defying standards of international law. Among the corporations financing these criminal operations, the newspaper EL NACIONAL, for example, mentions the U.S. companies General Dynamics and Westinghouse closely associated with the military-industrial complex. The Venezuelan public demands an end to the dominance of the U.S. monopolies shamelessly trampling under foot the country's sovereignty and the rights of its population.

IZVESTIA, 4 September. In full.

CSO: 1812/182

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

AFGHAN OFFICIALS VISIT TURKMENISTAN--A delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan visited Ashkhabad on 9 September to acquaint themselves with the socioeconomic and cultural attainments of Turkmenistan. Delegation members visited the Turkmen Exhibit of National Economic Achievements, a rug factory; they also had a tour of the city and viewed a documentary film on Turkmenistan. The delegation will meet with workers of the "Ashkhabad" production association, the "Sovet Turkmenistany" Order of Lenin Kolkhoz of the Gyaurskiy Rayon. [Text] [Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 10 Sep 82 p 1]

CSO: 1830/475

NATIONAL

PARTY EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT ECONOMIC REFORMS OUTLINED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 11, un 82 pp 58-62

[Article by A. Gorbunov, first secretary, Kirovskiy Rayon Committee of the Latvian CP, Riga: "Monitoring the Activities of the Administration"]

[Text] A crucial problem in the present stage of building communism is elevating the level and quality of management. Here, the role and importance of the ministries and departments and their party organizations is difficult to overestimate. It is precisely on the party members who work at ministries and departments that the efficient interaction of production elements depends, as does the tightening of the responsibility of every administrator for the functions entrusted to him.

The party points out that administrative or bureaucratic barriers not infrequently still obstruct the accomplishment of many economic tasks--and not only of these tasks. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his Report to the 26th CPSU Congress: "Who else stands in the first line of the struggle to surmount these barriers than the party committees at ministries and departments? They should stand guard over national interests more resolutely and uncompromisingly."

The Kirovskiy Rayon of Riga is the seat of a majority of the republic's ministries and departments. Party members account for about 40 percent of their staff. A broad network of shop party organizations and party groups has been set up and is functioning. This serves to extend the party's influence to all the principal sectors of activity of state administration.

It should be emphasized that the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee have influenced notable changes in the style and methods of activity of party organizations at ministries and departments. They have begun to influence more actively improvements in the work of the administration, take more energetic measures to strengthen state discipline, combat red tape and bureaucracy more resolutely, and promptly notify the appropriate party organs about shortcomings in the work of institutions as well as of individual administrators regardless of their rank. To this end, party organizations employ the most varied forms and methods of monitoring, with primary emphasis on enhancing the role of party meetings. These meetings now involve, as a rule, detailed and principled discussion of the principal aspects of party life and analysis of the participation of party members in strengthening discipline and organization on various sectors and improving the ideological, labor, and moral upbringing of people.

Such precisely is the approach to conducting party meetings at the party organizations of the ministries of light industry, woodworking industry, and motor transport and highways, as well as at various other republic agencies, where all the critical comments and suggestions voiced at these meetings are considered and disseminated and serve as the basis for drafting specific measures and instituting a rigorous and publicized monitoring of their implementation. Such an attentive attitude to the opinions of people serves the cause of strengthening the authority of party meetings and helps to work out more pertinent and substantive decisions.

At many ministries are held general meetings of party members and sessions of party bureaus from related administrative departments, offices, and sectors, for the discussion of common problems. This serves to coordinate the activities of the administrators. Thus, at one time the question of the quality of mixed fodder had been acute in the republic. Many complaints came from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes about the failure of such fodder to meet the established standards. Then, on the initiative of the rayon party committee, a joint session of the party bureaus from the public's ministries of agriculture and of procurements had been prepared and convened. A sharp yet businesslike discussion of the responsibility of party members for providing socialized animal husbandry with quality fodder was held. Many pertinent concrete suggestions were made and measures to implement them were drafted. All this made it possible to improve the fodder situation within the shortest possible time.

Such an effective form of educating communists as listening to their reports and messages about the implementation of statute requirements and official and social obligations has also become widespread at the ministries and departments. Here, a particularly demanding attitude is shown toward those administrators who are party members and on whom the success of the general cause hinges to a tremendous degree. A mistake by a manager or a specialist may reduce to nil the efforts of hundreds of people. On listening, at party meetings and party bureau sessions, to reports from department chiefs and deputy ministers, the party members criticize shortcomings in their performance and provide recommendations for eliminating the errors.

As known, currently extensive work is under way in this country to implement the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning improvements in the economic mechanism. Unfortunately, not all ministry and department staff members as yet have grasped the essence of the party's economic policy. Some of them, who weakly utilize the entire arsenal of methods and techniques of management, are not always capable of mobilizing people for the solution of the problems posed to them. Party members correct such administrators and inculcate in them the ability to think on the proper scale and in long-range terms and to accept responsibility boldly without waiting for directives "from the top."

Some department and administration heads at ministries and agencies who enjoy great authority as experts in their fields display haughtiness in working with their colleagues and have an uncritical attitude toward their own actions. Thus, party members at the Ministry of Woodworking Industry pointed out to the department chief F. Shnyutsin'sh in a comradely but severe manner his lack of restraint in dealing with people and listened to his report at a party meeting. For the same reason, the party bureau at the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry was forced to reprimand T. Bocharkov, the chief of the economic-planning administration.

We strive to induce the party organizations at ministries and departments to listen in a principled manner to reports by party members and name their shortcomings as well as, whenever necessary, to draw them to party accountability regardless of their rank or position. Party organizations have sufficient possibilities for taking steps against those who display arrogance and conceit and do not tolerate criticism. Every administrator, regardless of rank, is responsible for his actions and deeds primarily before the party organization and the work collective in which he works.

It must be stated, however, that not all party meetings and bureau sessions at which burning questions of the life of party organizations are examined or reports from administrators are listened to, represent a genuine school for bringing up communists and a means of tightening their responsibility for the functions entrusted to them. At party meetings in ministries and departments one still sees that sometimes people do not express their opinion openly and are not aggressive in face of shortcomings. Not infrequently, they exert a great deal of effort to arrive at a formulation which does not mention the names of guilty administrators and couches even the least critical remarks in the form of excessive generalities, and are doing everything to sugarcoat the criticism, so to speak. In such cases, as a rule, instead of an open party discussion of shortcomings and means of eliminating them, diffident speeches containing hints and leaving much to guesswork are delivered. When praise is given, on the other hand, loquacity usually prevails. Clearly, all this not only is harmful but also spoils our cadres. This situation is sometimes observed at the party organizations of the republic ministries of forestry and forest industry, consumer services, and fisheries, where concern is not always shown for imbuing party meetings with a highly demanding party-minded atmosphere and a critical approach toward the actions of every party member regardless of his official position.

That is why we strive to make party organizations adopt a more demanding approach toward, primarily, reports by administrators who are candidate members of the party. The tone of the discussion should be set by a person who is thoroughly familiar with the problem, knows how to evaluate competently the situation in his department, bases himself on personal working experience and the opinion of the collective, and is unafraid of spoiling his relations with his immediate supervisors. Such a person may be not only the head of some or other subdivision but also a rank-and-file party member who works in the department concerned.

In its striving to create at party meetings an atmosphere enabling the speakers to boldly uncover shortcomings and feel confident that principled criticism will be supported, the rayon party committee endeavors resolutely to put an end to a disrespectful attitude toward the speeches, comments, and suggestions made by participants at party meetings. At one time we had severely reprimanded the secretaries and members of the bureau of party organizations at the republic's Ministry of Consumer Services and the Latvian Consumer Cooperatives Union [Latpotrebsoyuz] for their failure to heed critical comments and suggestions by communists and inform them about measures taken to implement the adopted decisions, which reduced the activity of communists at meetings and did not contribute to the development of criticism and self-criticism.

At the primary party organizations of the ministries and departments the role of the commissions for monitoring the activities of the administration also is becoming

increasingly greater. The scope of activities of these commissions is varied and broad. At six ministries, for example, commissions for monitoring the activities of the administration were established pursuant to the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Effect of the Economic Mechanism on the Increase in the Effectiveness of Production and Quality of Performance," while at seven other ministries commissions were set up for monitoring the fulfillment of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Intensifying the Work on the Conservation and More Rational Utilization of Raw-Material, Fuel, Energy, and Other Material Resources." There also exist commissions for monitoring the introduction of scientific-technical progress and advanced knowhow as well as improvements in the handling of letters, messages, and complaints of working people. The commissions help the party committees and bureaus to operatively uncover shortcomings and strive for their elimination as well as to promote the initiative and principled approach of party members and criticism and self-criticism, and also to educate the cadres correctly.

Let me give the following example. The decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on further improvements in the economic mechanism and planning system orient our national economy toward intensification and a broad productive application of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and advanced knowhow. That is why the implementation of these decrees has become a major task to party organizations at ministries and departments. The commissions they had set up for monitoring the activities of the administration to fulfill the measures outlined by the party and government have accomplished a great deal of work on the planned conversion of all branches of industry and agricultural production to the new economic system. They continually keep track of the questions relating primarily to improvements in the organizational structure of management, since it is precisely this that largely affects the success of improvements in the planning and economic mechanism as a whole and in the style and methods of work. Measures to draft and implement master plans for the management of branches of industry and the establishment of scientific-production and production associations have been drafted with the most active participation of commission members. Currently 78 associations of this kind operate in the republic. Last year they accounted for 55 percent of the overall volume of output.

Mention should also be made of the great role played by the commissions in the development and broad application of the program-oriented planning technique. This technique, as known, serves to mesh the activities of different departments, make better allowance for and coordinate local and industrial-subsector interests, and solve more rapidly current and long-range problems. Of course, this is not a simple matter: it requires considerable effort from the party organizations at ministries and departments, and primarily from the party organization at the republic Gosplan.

As set up by the party organization at the republic Gosplan, the commission for monitoring the activities of the administration to fulfill the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning improvements in planning and further refinements of the economic mechanism, has focused its chief attention on tightening the responsibility of Gosplan administrators for the drafting of methodological and organizational guidelines and the determination of the principles of the control and monitoring of the fulfillment of programs. Thus, com-

mission members have developed specific methodological guidelines for each of the 11 comprehensive targeted programs included in the 11th Five-Year Plan, as well as for the details of monitoring their implementation. All the comprehensive programs are based on the overall consideration of the available reserves and resources.

The development and implementation of such comprehensive targeted programs as "Reducing the Use of Manual and Unskilled Labor in Industry and Other Branches of the Economy of the Latvian SSR [LaSSR]," "Development and Introduction of an Automated Control System for the Economy of the LaSSR (RASU of Latvia)," "Development of the Fuel and Energy Complex of the LaSSR," and others, have contributed to improving the economic mechanism and achieving better effects at lower cost.

Even so, it must be stated that certain commissions for monitoring the activities of the management and administration to implement the decrees of the party and state for improving the economic mechanism still operate diffidently and do not display sufficient persistence and a principled party-minded attitude. This is one reason why some ministries have not so far assimilated the new economic principles and are slow to introduce the indicator of normative net output in their planning systems. Only a few ministries intend to apply the normative method in planning wages and income.

Who else than the commissions for monitoring the activities of the staff of the ministries and departments could wage a resolute struggle against those administrators who employ every means of retaining the notorious old system of "gross" production indicators at their subordinate enterprises? It is precisely this obsolete system of managing the economy that prompts certain enterprise heads to fulfill the plan in the easiest rather in the most cost-effective manner possible, get as much money out of it as they can, and find all sorts of loopholes for shirking contractual obligations, as well as to "pad" the necessary figures so as to make their performance look better. This also accounts for such negative occurrences as the downward revisions of plan targets. Suffice it to mention that the ministries of light industry, building materials industry, and certain others, "revised" their plans for sales of output in the first quarter by a total of 41.3 million rubles. As before, certain enterprises subordinated to the republic's ministries and departments place local interests ahead [of national interests], as indicated by the not infrequent instances of violations of contractual discipline.

Of course, the poor performance of the commissions is due to the fact that certain party organizations and their secretaries are not too conversant with the role and operating modes of the commissions. Instead of providing them with concrete assistance, the rayon party committee--it must be self-critically admitted--sometimes confined itself to superficial instructions and provided no clear answers to many urgent questions. At present, in view of the requirements of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Commissions of Primary Party Organizations for Monitoring the Activities of Management and the Administration," we are taking additional steps to provide assistance to party organizations at ministries and departments and streamline the guidance they exercise over these monitoring commissions.

Improvements in the performance of the machinery of state at every level hinge directly on the political, administrative, and moral qualities of administrators. Therefore, party organizations are concerned about a strict observance of the Leni-

nist principles of selection and deployment of cadres. Currently the hiring of new administrators and the transfers and discharges of administrators are done upon consultation with the secretaries of party organizations and bureaus. Such an approach helps avoid mistakes in the promotion of staff personnel and precludes protegeism, subjectivism, and cronyism. It can be confidently stated that in most ministries and departments in the republic vacant administrative positions are staffed with persons who have passed through the school of direct on-the-job training and qualified experts.

At the same time, we are clearly aware that, no matter how qualified staff personnel may be, the party organizations are expected to attend constantly to problems of the political and professional growth of that personnel. Life itself demands of the employees of the machinery of state that they constantly learn something new and ceaselessly master achievements of science and up-to-date methods of management. Currently at many ministries political education has been extended not only to party members but to the non-party aktiv, and high-level administrators act as propagandists and lecturers and take an active part in bringing up the collectives. This primarily applies to the LaSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as to the republic's ministries of education, motor transport and highways, local industry, and various others.

Unfortunately this is not the case everywhere. The staff of certain administrative agencies lags behind in work on self-development and the pertinent party organizations tolerate this. This claim can be made against party organizations at the ministries of food industry, and forestry and forest industry, which failed to induce the personnel to function efficiently and base its practical activities on greater competence and efficiency and improved organization. On the other hand, the offices at these ministries issue streams of orders and ordinances intended to improve the performance of the sub-sectors subordinate to them. In particular, the republic's ministry of forestry and forest industry issued a great many recommendations and orders intended to improve the performance of its enterprises, but even so they are not fulfilling their plans. And what is remarkable is that, the worse the situation in that sub-sector becomes, the more lively the stream of correspondence is. We are justified in asking the ministry's party members what is the position of the party organization toward solving this problem? Why do certain administrators forget that the plan is the law and must be fulfilled?

Life shows that a major role in organizing effective monitoring by the party belongs to the secretary of the primary party organization. Party members look up to him, and the nature of his relations with the minister, the deputy ministers, and chiefs of administrations and departments, greatly influences the entire atmosphere and mood of the party organization. Therefore, the rayon party committee cares greatly about having the party collectives headed by industrious and principled communists who can be relied on, as Lenin put it, neither to accept words on faith nor say anything against their conscience nor fear any struggle to attain a seriously posed goal. An example of principled approach and party-minded demanding attitude is displayed by party bureau secretaries at the ministries of woodworking industry (T. Khenin'sh) and motor transport and highways (R. Beykert), the peat industry administration under the LaSSR Council of Ministers (N. Shesternin), and others. At the same time, it must be

openly admitted that party organization secretaries at certain other ministries and departments look over their shoulders at their official superiors, so to speak, and sometimes are under their thumb, without always being sufficiently demanding and principled in face of incorrect actions and deeds by these superiors.

Allowing for the requirements posed by the 26th CPSU Congress to the work of party organizations at ministries and departments, the rayon party committee has been striving to make these organizations responsible for the activities of ministries and departments in a manner that would preclude any attempts to hold to a position of "non-interference" in matters concerning violations of state discipline and harm to the interests of the party and nation. To this end, we have outlined concrete measures to further improve the organizational and political work of party organizations at state agencies. Once implemented, these measures will serve to strengthen the party's influence on the activities of the administration and make it more effective, capable of competently accomplishing the increased tasks of building communism.

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1386

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NATIONAL

MOSCOW OBLAST SECRETARY ON QUALITIES NEEDED IN A LEADER

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 82 p 2

[Interview with CPSU Moscow obkom first secretary Vasiliy Ivanovich Konotop by M. Poltoranin: "In One's Own Place. Party Life: Style and Methods of Leadership"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Any complicated matter can be handled by the expert. This also applies to the art of managing people.

It is fine when everyone has duties within his competence. When the selection of key workers is correct. But does this happen? This was discussed by the chairman of the "Iskra" kolkhoz in Ivanovo Oblast, M. Bredov in his article "A Track on the Land" (PRAVDA, 26 July).

What criteria for exactingness should there then be today in personnel work, especially in the countryside, and from what positions can the leader be most correctly assessed? As a continuation of the discussion that has been started, these matters are discussed in a conversation by a PRAVDA correspondent with Vasiliy Ivanovich Konotop, first secretary of the CPSU Moscow obkom.

[Question] Vasiliy Ivanovich, I would like to start our conversation today with the personal observations of a secretary. During the long years that you have devoted to party work you have met many leaders who showed signs of great promise. That is, they were distinguished by a good level of training and initiative. And in time, which frequently happens, some of them, as it were, declined and disappeared from things while others grew into first magnitude stars. In your opinion, how is this explained?

[Answer] There is nothing random in the fact that some people achieve an enviable result while others disappear into the distance. It is usually those who are not fated to burn brightly who are extinguished. For however hard we try not to let a shortcoming in a person slip our attention when moving him into a position, life will find it without fail. This is because life "selects" according to objective laws. And these laws must be set at the basis of all methods of personnel work.

I look closely at the style of leaders who enjoy deserved authority in a field. They are different kinds of workers, both in terms of character and enthusiasm, and they are different in terms of the strength of their grasp of management. But, you know, they have one quality that unites them all: they love people. I would say that they love people with their hearts rather than their minds, and no matter how high they stand they see before them not an indistinct mass but each person individually. They are also in the positions not for a career but for people. It is not surprising that they are repaid in like manner, and it is in this that I see the main secret in the ascent of a leader.

As a rule many of those who while showing promise have not coped with their assignments, lack this quality. They have failed to cope for but one reason. Perhaps they even involuntarily set up this wall between themselves and the collective by their indifference, but this kind of isolation does not happen without its consequences.

I am always pleased when during my trips about the oblast I hear from the workers flattering opinions of their leader. For example, you hear only good things about the director of the carpet production association Irina Sergeyevna Leoshkevich, the chairman of the kolkhoz imeni Ilich, Mikhail Vasil'yevich Polyakov, and the general director of the "Kolomenskiy Plant" Valentin Pavlovich Strel'nikov. I have known these communists for a long time and I say frankly that they have deserved the recognition of those who surround them through their constant concern for people and their profound respect for them. Through what V.I. Lenin called a bolshevist disposition.

Much can be said about each of these workers in which an acute sense of responsibility has been developed, not only for the administration or party leadership but first and foremost for the collective. Let me cite as an example the director of the "Sputnik" sovkhoz in Taldomskiy rayon, Nikolay Nikolayevich Sherstyuk. Even before him the leaders at the farm were not bad, but everything was somehow taut and squeaky. They did not know from what side to approach problems. But when Sherstyuk took over things immediately improved.

I consider that the attitude of the collective to its leader (if, of course, this attitude is principled) is a sure measure of the ability of a person to manage. No matter how talented he may be, today people will not follow a heartless chief.

Is it possible in personnel work to disregard the popularity among his colleagues of the person nominated for a post? I think not. For example, we in the obkom attach great importance to this circumstance. If a comrade is not tactful and responsive, if his manner is arrogant, the road upward along the ladder of service is closed to him.

[Question] There is no argument with this. But how do you recognize the true face of the candidate for a post? Because, of course, even the most heartless person will not say in his interview in the obkom: "I do not like people!" Because he wants to move into the leader's chair he will present himself as very benevolent....

[Answer] When cadres are placed intuitively or in haste it is easy to be deceived. And practice has repeatedly confirmed this. As an example, the workers in the

Istrinskiy gorkom did not investigate party member A. Pavlenko and recommended him for the post of director of the "Pobeda" sovkhoz. But, as they say, he turned out to have no soul. He had to be dismissed.

There are certainly many ways of eliminating randomness in personnel placement. We look out for them. The practice of moving a promising worker up from his working place with his duties gradually increased in stages has shown itself to be not a bad method.

What does this do? Much. The person as it were is impregnated with the spirit of the collective, while on the other hand people can better study his character and his attitude toward things. In its own medium the working class sees through the egoist or calculating phrase-monger in a moment. Nor will a careerist pass this test: at one stage or another he will stumble.

After testing, we include the worker in the personnel reserve. Courses have been organized for raising qualifications. Incidentally, it has always been true that personnel must be trained thoroughly before and not after they become managers. Otherwise their understanding of the bases of management will be built on the errors of the production facility assigned to them and there will be losses for the state.

It is very important that a person should work independently and confidently, without constantly looking over his shoulder....

[Question] Vasiliy Ivanovich, you started to talk about the independence of the executive and I heard a note of warmth in your voice. At the same time I know the sort of party secretaries to whom it is better not to say the word "independence." But it was not for nothing that the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum noted the need to be decisively rid of excessive administration. What do you say to this?

[Answer] Well, what is there to say? It is difficult to think of a more absurd desire than to keep each worker on a leash.

Personally I have never liked people who reply to any remark by a secretary, "We'll correct it immediately!" You have an almost irresistible urge to say, "Well, if this is what you think, defend your decision; perhaps the secretary is making a mistake!" One such who was accustomed always to touch his cap was entrusted with the "Kryukovskiy" sovkhoz. And in 1980 this farm passed losses of R1 million to the state. The manager was replaced. Semen Mikhaylovich Kibrik, from whom you do not get this peremptory reply, was sent there. And last year the sovkhoz produced a profit of about R1 million. Of course, in such a short time the director was unable to rebuild or renew anything. Relying on the communists he simply liquidated mismanagement. And so an obvious lesson was learned.

Why is it that some do not like independent people? It is because most of them are clever. And energetic. It is more difficult with them, they often argue, and, it would seem, sometimes you suffer a defeat.

I could name many executives from whom principledness could be learned. Take, for example the directors of two sovkhozes, Ivan Kharitonovich Olefirenko and Valentin Petrovich Mosolov. Both of them firmly stand their ground and you can't move them with premature recommendations. Are they "comfortable" managers? They are not. They always stick to their guns and they always say what they think to your face. And this is fine, because only good can come of it. The sovkhozes that they manage are both leading sovkhozes.

In recent years we have set a course toward giving greater scope to the independence of rural leaders. We say to the directors of sovkhozes: "Here is your fertilizer, your equipment, money. Set to work! We shall not interfere, we ask only for final results."

And do you know what surprised me? Many directors were confused. It seemed to me that they were even afraid of independence! They went back to their orders and instructions. It turns out that only with endless tutelage could people be weaned to making their own decisions. But if a leader can operate only by command from above, he starts to suffer from... how can I best express this...

[Question] Atrophy of will?

[Answer] Exactly. If a person is harnessed, if he cannot act without prompting from above, atrophy of the will sets in and he ceases to be suitable for his position.

Having analyzed the facts we told the gorkoms and raykoms to improve personnel work. And there are good examples of this in the oblast. And many of them. For one, there is the experience of thoughtful work in the CPSU Dmitrovskiy gorkom. But where matters were considered unimportant, serious steps were taken. Thus, the leadership of the Lyukhovitskiy raykom was replaced for omissions in personnel work. Comrades with initiative were sent there. Now the situation in the rayon is improving.

[Question] And in the oblast?

[Answer] And in the oblast, too. Because a broad complex of measures has been drawn up, aimed at developing initiative and enhancing the sense of organization. These measures are also helping to pull up the lagging farms. There were many of them, about a hundred. I had to visit all of them. Do you think that they were suffering there because of shortages of equipment or fertilizer? That, of course, was also true. But in the main it was slackness and confusion that were causing the trouble. At the workers' meetings people spoke frankly about the deep causes of lagging at farms. We take into account all the businesslike proposals of the workers.

[Question] Obviously it is no simple matter to weigh things and, as they say, know where it is necessary to turn the screw.

[Answer] Of course. And first and foremost we enhance exactingness toward cadres. In a situation of complacency leaders become accustomed to confusion and the nonfulfillment of state plans. And what is more terrible than the habit of

working badly? Here is something to think about: in 1979 the farms in our oblast lowered their deliveries of milk by 47,000 tons, and in 1980 by 58,000 tons. Last year the figure was 176,000 tons.

The weather, of course, has not been favorable, but not so bad as to make this the last straw for the indicators. At first one, then a second, then a third timidly complained about "objective" reasons for the disruptions--the caprices of nature. And in the raykoms and even the obkom this half-truth was accepted as the truth. Then everyone boldly armed himself with this convenient explanation.

Unfortunately, it was only last year that the obkom sounded a real alarm. Control was strengthened and exactingness was made more stringent. This by no means pleased everyone. But we nevertheless tried to achieve a turnaround in people's attitudes. Although by last fall slightly less fodder had been procured than earlier, during the first half of the year 51,000 more tons of milk were delivered than during the corresponding period last year. The inertia of the fall was halted through the elimination of elementary mismanagement. Now we are fighting for the unconditional fulfillment of tasks.

[Question] When a leader is obligated to do something, may he not do it but select a lighter burden using different assumptions that give the semblance of work? And whence this ailment?

[Answer] In my opinion this is no kind of semblance but a real loss of the sense of responsibility. A loss of conscience. To the point, this kind of diffidence in determination has trickled through not only to you. I often remark that in evaluating mean actions in leaders the formulation selected is rather more circular and more nebulous. We had a sovkhoz director, I. Pritys, who literally ruined a farm. In a single year he issued 323 commands which were not controlled and not fulfilled. And when he was discussed in the board of the Shakhovskiy rayon agricultural board they noted only "a lack of leadership methods"...

And this comes about because some party committees have weakened demand. Excessive loyalty demoralizes both those who lead and those who are still on the perimeter of their duties. Yes, some people cut a poor figure. But it is impossible to permit the cause to suffer. The cause is paramount.

9642  
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NATIONAL

SOCIOLOGIST ON LEVEL, CAUSES OF LABOR INDISCIPLINE

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 3, May-June 82 pp 11-19

[Article by S. I. Plaksiy, candidate in philosophical sciences: "Problems of the Development of Labor Activeness in the Workers in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Excerpt] What is the state of the workers' labor discipline? In the process of a sociological study, with the help of certification commissions, we singled out three groups of workers which are distinguished by their level of labor discipline.\* In addition, account was taken here not only of personal discipline, but also of the attitude of workmates toward labor discipline violators. The following results were obtained: 31.6 percent of the workers were not only personally disciplined, but constantly struggle against violations and violators; 59.5 percent do not, as a rule, have any labor discipline demerits, but do not show any activeness in the struggle against violations; and 8.9 percent are labor discipline violators. It is characteristic that the divergence between the opinions of the certification commissions and the self-evaluation of the respondents is negligible: 30 percent of the workers observed that they were highly disciplined and opposed violators; 50 percent do not have labor discipline demerits, but do not actively fight against violations; 7 percent stated that they commit labor discipline violations and do not see anything special in this; and 13 percent did not wish to reply.

Who are these labor discipline violators? The study showed that men are predominant among them (68.9 percent of the total). Work seniority at an enterprise exercises an important influence on the state of discipline: among the violators 72.7 percent had a seniority of up to three years and, moreover, almost one-half of them had been working less than one year. Workers with a low level of education, skills, and culture violate labor discipline more frequently than others. Our and other sociological studies conducted in a

\*Here and henceforth data is cited from a sociological study conducted under the direction of the author in 1978-1980 at 28 enterprises of Moscow, Smolensk, Vyaz'ma, and Khar'kov. In all, 6,200 workers, engineering and technical workers, and employees were surveyed. In addition to questionnaires, use was made of the correspondence method of certification which was performed by commissions consisting of representatives of the administration (foreman, sector chief, team leader) and of the party, trade union, and Komsomol bureaus.

number of areas of the country have shown that contrary to the widespread view (that the majority of labor discipline violators are young workers), the situation is by no means always and everywhere of this nature. Middle-aged and elderly workers can predominate among violators. Among the youth, persons younger than 18 years of age commit the most violations.

An analysis shows that the main reasons for the violation of labor discipline are: a personal lack of organization and irresponsibility; family and life circumstances; unsatisfactory work by urban transport and service enterprises; and dissatisfaction with working conditions, with relationships with the administration, and with workmates. It can be seen from this that labor discipline violations cannot be reduced solely to poor organization and to a low level of consciousness on the part of the workers. There are also reasons of an objective-subjective nature. For example, a large group of workers is still engaged in heavy manual labor which does not correspond to the increased educational level of today's workers, especially the young ones. This contradiction can lead to a decrease in responsibility and to labor discipline violations.

Production defects have an extremely negative influence on the state of labor discipline. However, practice shows that the elimination of these negative factors leads to a significant decrease in labor discipline violations only if systematic work is conducted in the labor collective, public opinion is mobilized to struggle against violations, and correct use is made of material and moral stimulation.

The sociological study showed that many labor discipline violations are explained by the fact that workers who are highly skilled and who perform their production assignments are frequently forgiven lateness and early departures, and sometimes even their appearance at work in an unsocial state. A move by a worker to a collective with low demands (even if this worker was highly disciplined in the past) can have a negative effect upon his attitude toward work and his performance of his production functions.

A strengthening of the moral convictions and habits of workers depends upon the constancy of a collective's demands upon the behavior of its members. If the unseemly acts of people are not discussed in the collective and not condemned by it, they may be followed by other violations, and a whole line of behavior which will lead to a dulling of the feeling of responsibility, duty, and conscience.

Tolerance of and inattention to individual deviations from the demands of morality and from elementary rules in production create a permissive atmosphere. And, on the contrary, in those places where there is an uncompromising struggle even against individual minor deviations from the socialist norms of morality, the latter rapidly acquire a mandatory character for everybody. An especial role is played here by an active life position on the part of everybody which presupposes above all the formation of a negative attitude toward all violations of social interests, and toward any deviations from the norms of socialist morality, including labor discipline violations, and also mandatory practical actions in which this negative attitude is realized.

The sociological study disclosed that there is a definite gap between the negative attitude of workers toward deviations from the socialist norms of morality in the production sphere and their practical participation in the struggle against them. Thus, for example, around 93 percent of the respondents believe that it is necessary to struggle against labor discipline violations and mismanagement in production, but only around one-third, according to the estimates of the certification commissions, do constantly struggle against them in practice. Although less than one-tenth are labor discipline violators, their numbers are decreasing slowly because they far from always encounter the proper reaction from their workmates. Around six-tenths of the members of labor collectives occupy a passive position with respect to such instances.

In the questionnaire we asked a question: "What is the attitude in your collective toward people who violate the norms of socialist morality?" It is characteristic that at some enterprises around nine-tenths of the respondents replied that every instance of a gross labor discipline violation is discussed, while at others only three-tenths to four-tenths gave this reply. It turned out that at the former enterprises the number of labor discipline violations are 1 and 1/2 times less than at the latter. This indicates the role which is played by public opinion and by an active life position in the eradication of labor discipline violations.

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2959

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NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON NEED TO ADJUST IDEOLOGICAL WORK TO LOCAL CONDITIONS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by G. Izmalkin, secretary of the CPSU Mordovian obkom, in the column "Ideological Work: Experience, Practice, Problems": "At the Place of Residence"]

[Text] Cities are like people. Each has its own appearance, its own story. And it is very fine if your city is noted for its "unusual appearance." It is not only the architectural masterpieces that our fathers and grandfathers have bequeathed to our care that merit this description, not only the modern conveniences of life and the eye-catching new residential apartments. In my opinion, this description is merited especially by the respectfully solicitous attitude toward the history of one's city or village, to its revolutionary and labor traditions in which we are obliged to educate our youth.

Here in Mordovia there is a city called Ruzayevka. It is 350 years old. It also has glorious revolutionary traditions. As long ago as 1905 the workers of Ruzayevka, which was at that time a small railroad town, seized power and proclaimed the Ruzayevka republic. The city is also proud of the labor victories of its present inhabitants--railroad workers and machine builders, chemists and textile workers. But it is one thing to recall a glorious past from case to case. It is another to educate people about it constantly, in the school, at work, and at the place of residence. I would like in particular to deal with work in Ruzayevka at the place of residence. On this plane, all of Mordovia has been caught up in the search being conducted by the inhabitants of Ruzayevka. It is a very important sector of ideological work because success on the labor front depends on how people spend their leisure time. Successful work at the place of residence helps in people's all-around education.

I shall tell my story of Ruzayevka starting from the holiday that has become traditional in this city. This is the street holiday. The one that I attended was in fact dedicated not to a street but an entire square--the Ruzayevka Freedom Square. Preparations for the holiday had gone on for a long time. Construction workers and railroad workers restored the memorial to the fighters of the revolution located on the square. The people living on the streets closest to the square had spent two subbotniks tidying up the area and putting the public gardens in good order; even the square itself was spruced up. For several days prior to the holiday the schoolchildren delivered invitations to the inhabitants. Almost the entire city participated in the celebrations.

The holiday was inaugurated by the party gorkom secretary Ye.V. Tuinov. Party and labor veterans spoke. Poems were heard about the people who gave their lives for our bright future. Then songs were heard in honor of the city's best people. Much of interest awaited those participating in the holiday on that day. There was a competition for the best painting by a child, there were showcase displays, there was trading in new books.

The holiday was a success. There is no doubt that the tradition of holding such holidays will spread, because people need such holidays.

At the street holiday guests arrived not only from the nearby housing developments but from far off. These were people whose destiny is closely interwoven with that of the street, who have been part of its history. Do we always know in honor of which person or to the memory of which event a street has been named or what its history is? Thus, one of the new streets of Saransk bears the name of the ardent bolshevik, member of the CPSU from 1917, the former worker on the newspaper IZVESTIYA VTSIK, Anna Luss who died in November 1918 during the kulak rebellion in the village of Lada. The holiday on Anna Luss Street was a success, as they were also on Proletarskaya, R. Luxemburg and P. Morozov streets and the 60 let Oktyabr Prospect. The labor veteran Nikolay Vasil'yevich Cheremushkin--a witness of the feral reprisals by the kulaks on the people of Prodotryadovets--came to meet the inhabitants of Anna Luss Street. His story helped to bring Anna Luss to life.

Holidays for enterprises, shops and sections have also become traditional with us here in the republic. The holidays take place with the labor collectives in the park of culture and leisure outside the city. This kind of combined leisure unites people and helps them to know each other better. We have many clubs for free days with a most varied program, and special-interest clubs, all based on the cultural-educational establishments, schools and agitation points. There are clubs for international friendship, music lovers, young atheists, literature and drama and others. All this variegated work with the population at their place of residence became possible for us only after we set up an ideological aktiv engaged in this work. Now, a definite system has been set up for educating workers at their places of residence, and the Mordovian obkom regards this system as an organic and integral part of all political-educational work.

How did we start this work? The basic principle was to study the geographic location of a given part of the city and its social structure and the traditions that had become established in order to organize political, mass cultural and other work at places of residence more conveniently and effectively. Thus, the city of Ruzayevka was divided into nine developments; Saransk was divided into 26. The agitation points became the centers of the work in each housing development. Some party organizations were strengthened in order to provide patronage help for each of them.

The bulk of the work to coordinate and organize all the activity in a development is done by specially created public councils. For example, the public council in the working settlement of "Khimmash" in Ruzayevka city consists of the following: A.M. Atemasov, party secretary at the chemical engineering plant; V.A. Chernyshov, editor of a large-circulation newspaper; K.I. Makhrova, chairwoman of the council

of women; L.A. Shebalova, director of the conservatoire of music; R.I. Musalov, sector inspector; T.N. Yankina, teacher at the hostel--altogether a total of 14 people. They are responsible for six work sectors at places of residence, namely, political-educational, mass cultural, sports, work with children and teenagers, crime prevention and the provision of amenities and everyday conditions. Similar sectors have been set up in the other public councils for work with the population at their places of residence.

And what do we have at our disposal? What are our material possibilities for this kind of work? An inspection showed that within the republic there are many libraries and cinemas, clubs and red corners, agitation points and sports halls, agitation areas and places of leisure. Nevertheless they are inadequate. Even, for example, when a modern trade union house of culture was constructed in Saransk. Simultaneously with the strengthening and improvement of the material base of the cultural establishments we actively improved the content of cultural-educational work at places of residence. What dissatisfied us in this work? The fact that many measures were aimed at the "average inhabitant." But it is important to reach each person, as the 26th CPSU Congress directs. We were given much help by the sociologists who helped in the differentiated approach to the population, taking into account the age, occupational and other features of each inhabitant. Now each of the Saransk housing developments has its own area document, containing the following sections: age groups (7 to 18, 18 to 30, 30 to 60, older than 60), sex and education; ideological aktiv; social makeup; families with troubles, difficult teenagers and so forth.

One recent popular development has been meetings between the inhabitants of our cities and the information-and-propaganda groups that have been set up under the party gorkoms and raykoms. Trips by the groups are preceded by much preparatory work, which includes the gathering and systematization of questions to which workers would like answers. The leaders of the appropriate services and organizations respond to those questions that require a practical decision.

In Mordovia one popular form of work at places of residence is the agitation trips in which the information-and-propaganda groups, workers from the housing and municipal services and trade, cultural workers and medical workers participate. Out-of-town sessions of the business club at which meetings take place between residents and the secretaries of party raykoms, workers in the prosecutor's office and the rayon militia departments, are also popular. In the countryside, forms of work at places of residence such as citizens' gatherings and meetings of senior citizens are used increasingly extensively.

In order to further improve work at places of residence we have started to hold an annual competition-inspection for the best handling of political-educational work in the housing developments. One essential condition for victory in the competition is growth in the number of amateur dramatics clubs, expansion of the network of movie premises and improvement in the work of the people's volunteer militia [druzhina]. Let us take a look at the agitation point in the Saransk school No. 31. It has a television set, a movie projector, a radio. The newspapers and journals are renewed regularly; the club operates on free days; there are special-interest clubs. Nor must we forget the very young ones. A "Land of Wonders" fairyland was recently built on the street named after our own revolutionary democrat and poet, Aleksandr Polezhayev. A similar little village also operates in the Zarechnyy housing development.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "We have at our disposal great material and spiritual possibilities for the increasingly complete development of the individual, and in the future we shall increase them." Work at places of residence is one element in this process. It is essential to constantly seek out new reserves in this work.

9642

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NATIONAL

WRITERS' UNION CHAIRMAN RESTATES JOURNALISTS' MISSION

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian 16-22 Aug 82 p 14

[Interview with Sergey Vladimirovich Mikhalkov, chairman of the board of the RSFSR Union of Writers, by Tat'yana Ivanova; date and place not specified]

[Text] The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Creative Relations Between Literary and Artistic Journals and the Practice of Building Communism" has been published recently. It is being widely discussed among writers and has met with response in all collectives concerned in some way or other with literary work. Today when all our efforts are directed toward the practical implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the realization of the Food Program, the closest possible link between literature, the arts and all types of ideological activity on the one hand, and the practice of building communism on the other, has indeed become one of the most important tasks on the agenda. We have requested Sergey Vladimirovich Mikhalkov, chairman of the board of the RSFSR Union of Writers, to tell us how the decree has been received within his union.

[Answer] The secretariat of the board of the RSFSR Union of Writers met a few days ago. We thoroughly discussed the decree and have outlined a program of specific measures for its implementation.

[Question] Please tell us, Sergey Vladimirovich, what is the significance of the decree from the viewpoint of Russian writers.

[Answer] In our country there are 86 literary and artistic journals. Their combined run exceeds 10 million copies. Russia accounts for most of these journals (and hence also for most of the total run). The party has adopted a very important document. We have to be guided by it in our entire future work. Any party decree that concerns literary work is an important event for us. It is an indication of the close attention that the party and the government are devoting to our efforts.

One must not forget that a journal gets onto the bookshelf, the library shelf, as a book. Scores of people have already read it, and hundreds more will read it. And an issue of a journal will continue to live for years and decades. Multiply the scores and hundreds by the decades and by the 10 million copies, and you will have some idea of what a grandiose force this is.

This is why, it seems to me, we are not proceeding correctly when we plan the issue of a journal on the same principle as a yearbook.

A journal is not a yearbook but a periodical. Each issue appears at a given proper time, and it should reflect the breath of that time.

[Question] You of course have in mind the momentary needs of the given time, not the events of the month. After all, a journal is not a newspaper, and we do not expect day-to-day response from it.

[Answer] I have in mind the amazing complacency and impassive appearance of some of our journals. You open an issue, and everything is peace, harmony and paradise. As if there were no blood and tears in Lebanon and Palestine. As if there were no undeclared war in Afghanistan. As if there were no immense struggle for peace. As if our ideological enemies were not waging a crusade against us. We are not publishing enough counterpropaganda articles and sketches that give our enemies the rebuff they deserve. Our attention skips over people who are devoting their talents, strength, and occasionally even their lives, to counterpropaganda. There are quite a few such people, such talents. The superb sketches of Aleksandr Krivitskiy, and Vladimir Nikolayev's book "Amerikantsy" (The Americans) are good examples.

[Question] But of course this "line" should not overshadow the other, the main one: our own lives, our problems, the figure of our contemporary.

[Answer] Naturally. Depiction of contemporary man in all his complexity and spiritual wealth, of the figure of the remarkable Soviet man who represents developed socialism as the new social formation, is the bread and butter of the Soviet writer. This applies to all forms of art: the performing and fine arts, the motion picture, etc. The decree is close to the hearts of artists because it will help them to work more fruitfully for the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, to make their contribution toward the realization of the Food Program. The writers' sketches of the heroes of our time, written with artistic skill, and the problems that confront us daily are vital to the journals.

[Question] However, Sergey Vladimirovich, prose and critical reviews are basic to any journal.

[Answer] Yes, they are. And we have what to be proud of. But I will permit myself not to dwell on the accomplishments and victories. We all remember the beautiful works published in our journals in recent years.

I will rather dwell on what has been a serious gap in our prose and critical reviews, and it will be fruitful to talk about them. The point is that some of our writers are taking the easy road: it is the easiest of all to construct the plot on the basis of a dramatic conflict, without bothering to look at our reality more broadly, to see both the good and the bad.

[Question] I think that the chief editors have a great responsibility . . .

[Answer] And so do the collegiums of the editorial offices. It is their duty to be working collegiums and not representative ones! Concerning the chief editors, it is specifically they who are responsible for the ideological and artistic level of the published materials.

[Question] And what role do critical reviews play in a "thick" journal?

[Answer] We must reinforce in every possible way the critical review sections of our journals. At present there are, as they say, many questions regarding these sections. The first and most important, the talk of the town, is the list of names that many of the reviewers are using, and which does not cover our literature at all. There are writers who have devoted their entire lives to literature, very fruitfully indeed. Their readers like them, and their books are circulated from hand to hand. Yet the critics review them listlessly and rarely. This becomes obvious when we go to sponsored enterprises, talk directly with the readers and hear their views.

[Question] Sponsorships, the "literary posts" are one of the essential aspects in the life of a journal today. Could you tell us about this in greater detail?

[Answer] There are the literary posts of the journal OKTYABR' in Tyumen' and in the Nonchernozem Region; of MOSKVA at the Motor Vehicle Plant imeni Lenin Komsomol; of NEVA at the construction site of the Leningrad dam; of AVRORA on Sakhalin Island and in the Komi ASSR; of SIBIRSKIYE OCNI in the oilfields along the Ob; of VOLGA at the construction site of an irrigation system; of POD"YEM along the Kursk magnetic anomaly; of BAYKAL and DAL'NIY VOSTOK along the Baykal-Amur trunk line. This system of work, the literary posts, must be perfected in every possible way. The intervention of a clever word by a writer, a sharp publication can often have a very serious influence on the life of a collective, helping it to "untie the knots." Admittedly, it does not always happen this way. Sometimes a journal will publish a sharp criticism of a very serious problem, in a principled manner, and nothing changes. We must strive consistently to make our writing effective.

[Question] When you speak of the "effectiveness" of a writer's word, what comes to mind are not only knots that are untied at some very important production site. The voice of Soviet writers has always appealed to the people's conscience, calling them to their senses.

[Answer] In today's world this is more important than at any time in the past. The writers' voice is heard. It comes through confident and loud. Lately there have been three international conferences of writers, and our writers defended their standpoints, the standpoints of their country, under not the most favorable circumstances. They defended their standpoints worthily, ponderably, as a writer should. There will be one more international meeting of writers, in Sofia. I am convinced that there, too, our writers will speak out with the necessary conviction. But conferences are not the only point. The point is that the writer's passionate word, before any forum, must lead the world to peace, truth, justice and good. And this is what we shall strive to accomplish with all our strength.

1014  
CSO: 1800/1207

NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON PARTICIPATION IN, RESPONSIVENESS TO LOCAL PRESS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 82 p 2

[Interview with A.S. Drygin, first secretary of the CPSU Vologda obkom in Vologda, by PRAVDA special correspondents O. Gadaborshev and V. Fedotov: "The Committee and the Newspaper. Party Life: Press Leadership"; date not specified]

[Excerpts] While looking through the file of the Vologda newspaper KRASNYY SEVER our attention was drawn to an editorial dealing with fallow land--deep analysis, qualified recommendations, well-argued criticism of omissions.

When we met the editor, N.M. Tsvetkov, we asked him: "As a matter of interest, how did the obkom react to the editorial?" "Positively I think," he smiled. "You see, they prepared it in the party obkom, specialists... At the request of the first secretary."

This was the point we took up with A.S. Drygin, first secretary of the Vologda obkom--party leadership of the press and the direct participation of obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries in this.

[Question] The effectiveness of statements in the press depends directly on party support for the main pieces published by the press organ. We have familiarized ourselves with the records of proceedings at meetings of the obkom bureau and seen the resolutions that called to account the "silent ones" and the lovers of the written form. And now, at KRASNYY SEVER they tell us that it virtually does not happen that critical statements by the newspaper are met with silence. It is a pity, however, that the steps that are taken are not always consistent....

[Answer] We have a system here. If a sharp, conclusive article is printed, it is a question of necessarily calling a meeting of the apparatus or a meeting with the workers in the appropriate obkom department. We say to the comrades: the newspaper has published; ask it whether or not it intends to follow through to the end. But the facts have now been made public; they are not now the "property" of the editorial office; people will be waiting for our reaction. Therefore, take control of this statement and report back on what has to be done.

Let me give you an example. The Vytegorskiy rayon newspaper published a letter from milkmaids about the lack of attention paid to them by the board of the "Rodina" kolkhoz. After a certain time we got interested: what steps have been taken, then? None, as it turned out. To whom were the inquiries addressed? Primarily to the first secretary of the party raykom, G.V. Agashenkov.

The newspaper provides food for thought when it cites specific instances of omissions or shortcomings on a given sector. For example, harvesting equipment at a sovkhoz is operating poorly, wastes of mineral fertilizer have been revealed. Sometimes they say: this is trivial, the oblast newspaper need not write about this. Wrong. It should be printed; those specifically responsible for the evil should be castigated. We name a bad workman--Ivanov--and, when you look about, Sidorov is also involved. But, of course, you are expecting deep, generalizing material in the press today.

Very likely the Cherepovets "Kommunist" must again be praised; since the 26th CPSU Congress it has begun to give more attention to quality categories, and, for example, examines in a qualified manner the questions of new technology in metallurgy and chemicals. It seems to me that the secret of success for a newspaper is also in recruiting a broad aktiv of writers.

I'll tell you about one other personal participation in the press. I consider it my duty at least once a year to write an article for KRASNYY SEVER. As a rule I do this in December. Why? Some results can already be seen, and now there is a reason for saying thank you, and we know who to upbraid. The reader, as they say, receives firsthand information about what has been done, what we failed to do and why, and what tasks we face in the following year. I think the tone of the article is very important; I try to write using a confidential, frank style. The first secretaries of most of the party raykoms regularly appear in print in their own press organs.

Many subjects for press publication have been prompted by the obkom mail. For example, the shortcomings in the distribution of housing. A special rubric is now carried in the oblast journal POLITICHESKAYA AGITATSIYA--"We Answer Questions"--those very questions that the obkom and its lecturers and reporters get asked.

[Question] It is known that many first secretaries of party raykoms and gorkoms are national economic specialists. This is fine. But do they all have a correct understanding of the specific nature of journalistic work and the tasks of the press, or do conflict situations arise between them and the newspaper editors?

[Answer] There are 26 rayons in the oblast and 27 city and rayon newspapers. In practice their work is different but on the whole we are satisfied with the way that the party committees guide the press. I cite, for example, the first secretaries of the Ust-Kubinskiy, Kirillovskiy and Chagodoshchenskiy party raykoms, K.N. Myasnikov, A.I. Pritychenko and A.N. Kakovin, and the first secretary of the Sokol gorkom, A.I. Valyuzhenich, who daily scrutinize the needs and concerns of the editorial offices and skillfully rely on them in liquidating shortcomings and in propagandizing the best experience. The secretaries of the party committees usually also participate in the joint on-the-spot meetings of the newspapers in competing rayons, and in the analysis of press statements made by workers from the obkom propaganda and agitation department when they are travelling about in the localities. Here it

can be said that this is training for party workers: they begin to understand better the specific features of journalistic work and to rid themselves of the temptation to exercise petty tutelage.

The obkom secretaries attend the party meetings of the KRASNYY SEVER editorial office and they deliver reports at them. The editors of the rayon newspapers are told about working meetings held everywhere by rayon leaders at which the results of the past week and the tasks for the next week are discussed.

Are there misunderstandings between the first secretaries and editors? Yes, there are. I will not talk about cases where the claims of the first secretary are justified. I would like to focus attention on a practice that has been repeatedly discussed but still not eradicated--the practice of making editors authorized agents. True, they now call them something else, but it is the same thing as before. Look, in Nyuksenskiy rayon the party raykom first secretary B.F. Kuzinov suggested that at harvest time the editor A.I. Chezhin be sent out to one of the koikhozes. Was this correct? Of course not. When an editor is "tied up" at one farm, he ceases to lead the newspaper for all practical purposes, and this affects the level of its publications.

In our oblast, as in others, in recent years a good system has been set up for party leadership of the means of mass information and propaganda. As required of them by the CPSU Central Committee decrees "On Leadership by the CPSU Tomsk Obkom of the Means of Mass Information and Propaganda" and "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work," the party committees define the basic directions in the work of newspapers and television and radio, organize precise coordination of their activities, give the necessary attention to the selection and education of personnel, and create good working conditions for them. There are no statements now to the effect that some journalists do not have housing. In recent years new buildings for dozens of editorial offices have been constructed and undergone capital repair.

But this is the worrying thing. Even though within the oblast the makeup of editors for city and rayon newspapers is stable and they are all trained people with higher education, we must nevertheless train their replacements. But where? One important form is through the higher party schools. Unfortunately, this possibility has been contracted recently: each year we send only one or two newspaper people to the higher party schools.

We value journalists as very active combat aides in the struggle to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. And in turn we help them to be up to the calls of the time.

9642  
CSO: 1800/1148

NATIONAL

ACTIVITIES OF JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES IN USSR SCORED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 8 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Ya. Vasil'yev, a pensioner, in the column "On Atheistic Themes" : "False 'Witnesses'"]

[Text] To talk about my own mistakes at my age--I am close to 80. Of course, I thought about it for a long time before I took up my pen. I thought, and I reached the conclusion that it is absolutely essential to tell about how I got mixed up with the "Jehovah's Witnesses" and why I decided to break with them. I hope that others do not take their bait. I got to know the Jehovah's Witnesses at a time that was difficult for me. My wife was ill, I was ill myself, there was other confusion--all this somehow disarmed me against alien sympathies, whether they were true or false. And they, the Jehovah's Witnesses, well know (as I later discovered) how to imitate sympathy for a person.

It all started with a chance conversation at a bus station in Tiraspol. Yekaterina Ivanchenko listened to me sympathetically, and asked in an interested way about my difficulties. And then she suggested that I visit them at their house in the village of Blizhniy Khutor. There I was introduced to her husband, Prokofiy.

Gradually, imperceptibly, with sympathetic talk about my misfortunes in life, they drew me into the affairs of an illegal sect. I started to attend the weekly meetings on Saturdays at the home of the Ivanchenkos. They began to give me assignments. For example, to take to Kishinev money collected by the Jehovah's Witnesses for the sect leaders. The Ivanchenkos and other Jehovah's Witnesses were now a little more frank with me. And I perceived their essence more clearly.

Of course, they are all bigots and hypocrites. The Jehovah's Witness preacher Anustasiya Tsybulevich from Tiraspol, for example, talks about Christian love while she threatens her own husband (he is ill) that she will drive him out of the house if he refuses to attend the illegal meetings of the sectarians. That's the way it is at every turn.

Over a period of more than 2 years, at the Ivanchenko home and in other homes, and in the forest near Kishinev where they hold illegal meetings, I heard many sermons in which they tried to convince people that the true faith is necessarily linked with a refusal to participate in public life and the execution of civic duties.

Judging from everything, in this respect particular zeal is shown by a certain Georgiy Plamadyale, a worker at the Kishinev Third City Hospital, who occupies a leading position among the Jehovah's Witnesses. The worst thing is that the Jehovah's Witnesses drag children into the affairs.

At New Year, for example, at one house in the suburbs of Kishinev the leaders of the sect even forced the children to pray from 10 o'clock at night to 6 o'clock in the morning. The exhausted children fell asleep on their feet, but Georgiy Plamadyale woke them up and forced them to start praying again. "Praise the creator," he repeated, "Praise the creator." And in June last year out in the woods in the pouring rain this same Plamadyale demand that the children and teenagers "Pray, pray...."

I realized that it is not for nothing that the Jehovah's Witnesses force children to pray. They want to raise fanatics with hostile attitudes toward society and the authorities. Only a deaf man could fail to hear that the main theme in the Jehovah's Witnesses' conversations is antisocial activity.

Some, like Yekaterina Ivanchenko or Georgiy Plamadyale, openly, or almost openly, set people against the state, against any participation in public life. Others do it more cunningly. For example, the Jehovah's Witnesses forbid the children, and indeed all sectarians, to read "secular" literature, watch television or go to the movie theaters. And the choice from the "nonsecular" reading material is not large. The thing seen most often in the hands of the sectarians is the journal STOROZHEVAYA BASHNYA [Watch Tower] and INFORMATOR [Informant] which are published in the New York suburb of Brooklyn, the location of the sect's leadership, and are delivered through illegal channels to our country. At first I thought that these were purely religious publications. But when I set myself the task of reading carefully what they are writing I realized that they were something else again. Here, religion is only a cover. In fact any opportunity is used to slander our country and confuse believers and set them against the law. Having examined these journals I realized where it was that people like Ivanchenko and Plamadyale got their "arguments" when they stirred up the sectarians to refuse to meet their civic duties and called upon young people to refuse to serve in the army. I realized that Plamadyale himself had been prosecuted for refusing to serve. And now here he is, trying to ruin the lives of the young people. In my opinion, he does nothing at all except engage in provocative antisocial activities.

Yes, the Jehovahs Witnesses are hypocrites, and yes, they do set people against the state. But this is not the whole truth about them. They are misanthropes. This feeling comes through not only when you read the "theoretical" description of "Armageddon"--the final clash between Satan and Jehovah in which, allegedly, all those who are not Jehovah's Witnesses will be slain. You need to see the rapture with which many sect leaders such as Plamadyale and Ivanchenko talk about the torments to which "unbelievers" will supposedly be subjected and the triumph that the "witnesses of Jehovah" will observe to see these torments. The sectarians promise these torments first and foremost to those who carry out their civic duties more conscientiously and actively, and to those who labor honestly for the good of the motherland. What kind of a religion is this! When the normal thing is slander, when attempts to frighten people are normal.

One of the sect members, a certain Shvarlovskiy from Rybnitsa, even went as far as to say that a nuclear war is necessary. He says that it will help us to get rid of the "infection."

Such people were not for me, and I broke with them. And now I cannot understand how I let myself be drawn into this swamp, how I endured their sermons and slander.

But I have not taken up my pen in order to justify myself. Plamadyale and his ilk are trying to subject to their influence--an unqualified influence--primarily young people. And this alarm us even more.

I read recently that the Jehovah's Witnesses' sect is going through a crisis on a world scale, with believers leaving it. Yes, in general this is true. People are becoming more mature. But the leaders of the sect are cunning and resourceful. They adapt themselves very well to circumstances. Let my lesson serve as a warning to those who might yield to the false promises, the sympathy and concern of the "witnesses of Jehovah," who might believe these false "witnesses."

9642  
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NATIONAL

WORK WITH BELIEVERS IN SOVIET ARMY DESCRIBED

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 7, Jul 82 pp 18-19

[Article by Warrant Officer S. Shatov, Order of Lenin, Leningrad Military District: "The Road to Truth"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in bold-face]

[Text] /From the editors: For understandable reasons the author has considered it necessary to change the names of the participants in this story./

The conversation dragged on. Both the company commander, Senior Lieutenant D. Molkanov, and its master sergeant, the secretary of the party organization of the subunit, Warrant Officer I. Astakhov, were essentially deciding the fate of one of the new recruits, Private Kuz'ma Balabanov.

"What are we going to do with our Baptist, Ivan Mikhaylovich?" the officer wearily asked. "You know, if he won't take the oath, he will not be fulfilling his constitutional duty, and some kind of measures will have to be taken."

The warrant officer sighed heavily. During the days which he had spent visiting the subunit of Private Balabanov he had come to know the soldier quite well. He had often taken him with him on his various tasks, talked with him, and found out that Kuz'ma had been a believer since childhood. The parents had drawn all 10 of their children into the sect. Community prayer meetings, hymn-singing, edifying talks by the presbyter [elder], the preaching of religious morality, and "divine" revelations had all become firmly entrenched in his life. Neither the school nor the vocational-technical college where he studied were able to influence him. "But perhaps they simply did not pay any attention to him there," thought Ivan Mikhaylovich. "It is not written on a person's forehead that he is a Baptist. It was only here, in the army, that this came to light. Furthermore, we engage in atheist propaganda only on a case-to-case basis. It is considered that there are mostly nonbelievers around. So why do we need this for them?!"

/Having talked with Balabanov several times, the warrant officer felt as follows: You don't convince a believer off-hand of the harm of religious vestiges. He went to the library and selected some books on religion and atheism. He began to read them. He was particularly drawn to "Biblical Legends" and the

"Legends of the Evangelists" by Zenon Kosidowski, Leo Taksil's "Amusing Bible"; great help was rendered by "The Atheist's Pocket Dictionary," "Bringing People to the Truth," published by "Molodaya gvardiya," other atheistic literature, and the journal NAUKA I RELIGIYA. Astakhov came to understand and discover a great deal for himself: he was struck by the depth of knowledge and the scientific logic of the Polish educator, he laughed at the deadly irony and sharp wit of the French writer, he assembled facts and arguments for propagandistic work, and, very likely, he was already capable of delivering lectures to the soldiers on the reactionary essence of religion. But he still did not know how things would turn out with Private Kuz'ma Balabanov./

Ivan Mikhaylovich recalled how he had argued with him about the existence of God. He had adduced one scientific proof after another, but Kuz'ma remained silent, remained silent, then suddenly looked up and said:

"My father went through the whole war wearing a miniature icon on his chest, and he didn't get a single scratch throughout the entire 4 years. Once during an artillery bombardment two soldiers right next to him were killed outright, while he remained unharmed. Therefore, God was protecting him."

This example disturbed the warrant officer to the depths of his soul. The remainder of the war, in which he had also participated in its last few months and wherein all his relatives had perished, affected him most painfully. He did not start to speak about the law of probabilities or chance.

"Here now, you assert that God exists," Astakhov flared up. "But how could He allow such a bloody war? How could He be reconciled with such a fiendish thing as Hitler's fascism?! To destroy more than 50 million lives, including 20 million of our own people. Old men, women, children. Young, healthy men. Believers and nonbelievers. Do you know what was written on the belt-buckles of the fascist soldiers? 'God is with us.'"

Balabanov remained silent. He just lowered his head and started at the floor.

Having calmed down a bit, Astakhov told the soldier in detail and the true causes of wars; he revealed their class essence, the roots of the exploiters' predatory policies, exploiters who always and everywhere, in organizing their invasions of foreign lands, had covered themselves with God's name.... And, of course, Ivan Mikhaylovich did not remain silent about the great military feats of the Soviet people and the Soviet multinational army. He also bestowed a good word on Balabanov's father, a front-line soldier. Because, of course, he had also played a part in the general victory.

The master sergeant noted the following: this conversation did not pass without a trace for Private Balabanov; it touched something in his soul and sowed some thoughts there. And that was already a good sign.

And the warrant officer spoke about this to the company commander.

"but just don't forget, Ivan Mikhaylovich," noted the officer, "that the oath-taking is within a month's time."

"I think that he will take it," the warrant officer assured him. "The first step is important, and then we will still have two more winters and two summers...."

The senior lieutenant smiled.

"Right. By the way, bring the sergeants and the Komsomol activists into this matter. Many hands make light work, as they say."

On the evening of that very same day Warrant Officer I. Astakhov invited to the company office the secretary of the company's Komsomol organization, Junior Sergeant Yu. Pribytkov, the deputy platoon commander, Sergeant A. Rizvanov, and the squad commander, Junior Sergeant S. Bezenar'. They discussed methods of influencing Private Balabanov. Herein Ivan Mikhaylovich insistently requested them to do everything possible so that none of the soldiers, either by words or deeds, should even inadvertently insult Kuz'ma's religious feelings.

"I want to remind you of that article in the Constitution which states that arousing hostility and hatred in connection with religious beliefs is forbidden."

"What are you talking about, Comrade Warrant Officer," Junior Sergeant Pribytkov said irritably. "We don't have any hostility at all toward Balabanov. On the contrary. Someone was teasing Kuz'ma because he sometimes prays in his bed, but this teaser was rebuffed in such a way that there is not a peep out of him now...."

"You did the right thing," Astakhov supported the Komsomol secretary. "Balabanov should feel that we are his true friends. And, therefore, we cannot remain indifferent to the fact that the lad does not understand the necessity of taking a weapon into his hands, to honorably and conscientiously carry out his military duty and to take the oath."

"He would take it," Junior Sergeant Bezenar' interpolated into the conversation, "but he is probably afraid of being condemned by his own family. Among the Baptists, if you are baptised, that means that you have sworn an oath to God, and there can be no other oaths whatsoever. And after his service he is to return home. In general, he dreams of becoming a driver."

"That's a good dream," smiled the warrant officer. "It's just that we must delicately explain to Balabanov, and here I am relying on your help, that the commander cannot entrust him with a motor vehicle if he is not convinced that he would perform his military duty as required by the oath."

/Having dismissed the sergeants, Warrant Officer Astakhov invited Private Balabanov to the company office. Ivan Mikhaylovich understood that no matter how essential and necessary the help of the group and of activists was in atheistic education, without painstaking and persistent individual work, they still would not manage to succeed.

"I have registered you in the library," the warrant officer told the soldier. "The woman in charge there will advise you as to what you are to read. And

you and I will have a talk every evening during self-preparation time about what you have read; we'll exchange opinions about what is truth and what is invention."

The warrant officer kept his word. Indeed, every day Balabanov would read one or two chapters from the books recommended to him, and then he and the secretary of the party would dismiss what he had read in detail. It was not easy for Astakhov to carry on these conversations with his subordinate. The believer would not give up a single one of the religious dogmas which he had learned over a period of many years, at least not without an argument. And sometimes Ivan Mikhaylovich had to admit to himself that a regular meeting had ended, as it were, in a draw, each man retaining his own opinion. Nevertheless, he saw and knew the following: the conversations every evening, along with the help of the sergeants and the Komsomol activists were gradually forming atheistic views in the soldier./

...Private Balabanov was standing on guard duty when he heard Warrant Officer Astakhov scolding the officer of the day about something in the weapons storage room.

"There's a mess here. And where? In a holy place--in the weapons cases. Private Balabanov," he turned to the guard. "Wipe off this dust."

The soldier stooped, indecisively stretched out a rag to the pyramid, when suddenly the submachine guns, each one pulling the other after it, started to slide along the wall and began to fall on Balabanov. He hurled himself forward, threw his arms around them, and did not let the weapons crash down onto the floor. When the meaning of what was happening got through to him, Warrant Officer Astakhov rushed to his side and, while helping him stack the submachine guns in a pyramid, praised him for his prompt and efficient action.

At the evening inspection the master sergeant declared the following:

"Today Private Kuz'ma Balabanov performed an outstanding service on a company duty detail. He carefully and conscientiously maintained an exemplary order in all areas, including the weapons storage-room. I hereby commend him."

Kuz'ma was embarrassed at this unexpected event, but then he got control of himself and said rather quietly:

"I serve the Soviet Union."

/The company began to buzz merrily and approvingly.

A few days later the master sergeant met his subordinate and held out to him a sheet of paper, written on in a large, deliberate handwriting:

"Dear Ivan Mikhaylovich," Balabanov began, but immediately stopped. "It's not good to read other people's letters," he said.

"Read it, read it," the master sergeant reassured him. "It's not really 'other people's'"

"Dear Ivan Mikhaylovich," the soldier continued. "Greetings from Balabanov, Fedor Kuz'mich, the father of your subordinate." Kuz'ma's voice became thicker. "I understand you as one front-line soldier understands another. It's just that our faith forbids us to interfere in another person's affairs, even though it is my son. I know one thing: with God in my heart I performed my duty to the Motherland. I think that my son will also perform it...."

Balabanov became silent, and the letter fell from his hands.

"As regards God, of course, Fedor Kuz'mich was joking," smiled Astakhov, and, picking the letter up off the floor, he added already seriously and meaningfully: "But with regard to the rest he is absolutely right. What do you think, Kuz'ma?"

Private Balabanov was silent. And the warrant officer did not rush him, for he understood: this moment was too important because, you know, his entire subsequent life depended on today's decision. And although, as Ivan Mikhaylovich felt, Kuz'ma had already made such a decision and was carrying it in his heart, it was still not so easy to proclaim it./

...This solemn and memorable time had arrived. The unit's renowned Military Standard fluttered in the wind. The orders and the medals of the officers and the warrant officers were glittering in the sun and overflowing with enamel. And Private Balabanov, following after the other young soldiers holding a sub-machine gun across his chest, stood in front of the ranks and, in a voice breaking with the feelings which engulfed him, pronounced the following words:

"I, a citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics...."

The secretary of the company's party organization, Warrant Officer I. Astakhov, looked at the face of his subordinate, which had grown pale from excitement, and he thought about the fact that today this young man had taken, granted, the first but the most important step in his life. A step on the road to truth.

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NATIONAL

KOSTROMA OBLAST DISCUSSES FOOD PROGRAM

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 13, Jul 82 pp 34-37

[Article by V. Tokar': "Displaying Persistence in Carrying Out Assigned Tasks"]

[Text] An extensive, frank discussion on how better to accomplish the tasks formulated in the decisions of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in the report by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev entitled "On the USSR Food Program in the Period up to 1990 and Measures to Implement It," was held at a plenary meeting of the Kostroma Oblast Party Committee. The report by Yu. N. Balandin, oblast committee first secretary, and the statements made by participants in the plenary meeting stressed that the decisions of the May Plenum are of fundamental significance for successful implementation of the party's economic strategy at the present stage. They define the concrete program of action by each and every party organization, each and every workforce, and mobilize them to achieve excellent results.

Positive changes have taken place in the development of this oblast's agriculture in the years which have passed since the March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The power-worker ratio on kolkhozes and sovkhozes has more than tripled, the level of mechanization has increased substantially in crop farming and livestock raising, and labor productivity has more than doubled. Much has been accomplished to strengthen the material-technical foundation of agriculture. Irrigated and drained acreage has increased more than 2.5-fold, while deliveries of mineral fertilizers have almost tripled.

Plenary meeting participants spoke of the great concern shown by the party and state for development of the Non-Chernozem zone. Substantial funds and material resources have been allocated for these purposes. The long-range program for boosting agriculture in the Non-Chernozem zone is being transformed into practical deeds.

The keynote speaker stated that the foundation of rural construction organizations has been essentially rebuilt in Kostroma Oblast; two large rural construction combines have been built, and work is being completed on building a construction industry base for Glavnechernozemvodstroy and a panel building construction combine in Sharya. New facilities have been brought on-stream for the production of brick, reinforced concrete, keramzit [a lightweight concrete

aggregate] gravel, and other building materials. This has made it possible to increase the volume of rural contract construction jobs 3.4-fold. Many facilities have been brought on-stream, including livestock buildings accommodating 408,000 head and a 4.5-million bird poultry operation.

Rural working and living conditions have changed appreciably. Average monthly sovkhoz worker wages have tripled, while kolkhoz farmer earnings have increased 3.5-fold. Much new rural housing has been built, as well as many general-curriculum schools, palaces, clubs, and houses of culture. A total of approximately 2000 kilometers of hard-surface road has been built. Strengthening of the material and technical foundation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and improvement in living conditions for rural workers have helped boost agricultural output as follows: grain -- 2.2-fold; meat -- 1.7-fold; milk -- more than 1.5-fold; eggs -- 7-fold.

There are farms in this oblast which year after year produce large and stable harvests of grain, potatoes, and feed crops. Livestock raising is being extensively conducted. The Karavayev farming operation, which specializes in raising pedigree livestock, is famous not only in this oblast but throughout the country. The labor exploits of the workforce of the XII Oktyabr' Kolkhoz, which boasts intensive production, are widely known.

As was noted at the oblast committee plenary meeting, possibilities for achieving more rapid agricultural production growth are far from being fully utilized. Average annual grain yields in the 10th Five-Year Plan on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of this oblast ran 11.1 quintals, potatoes -- approximately 80 quintals, fiber flax -- 2.2 quintals, and vegetables -- somewhat more than 150 quintals per hectare.

The keynote speaker, as well as those who spoke in the discussion: Yu. L. Lebedev, first secretary of the Galich party city committee; V. A. Sokolov, first secretary of the Sudislavskiy Rayon party committee; Yu. I. Budylin, first secretary of the Buy City party committee, and other speakers -- discussed the urgent need to adopt a scientifically substantiated farming system. In present-day conditions a guarantee of high yields is based on precise calculation, on correctly figuring all factors and conditions affecting the harvest.

Special attention is focused on increasing soil fertility. Last year the hauling of organic fertilizer into the fields increased sharply. This year the scale of this activity has increased. An important role in this was played by an initiative by the farmers of Galichskiy Rayon. They decided to triple accumulation and application of organic fertilizers in the form of compost in the current five-year plan, boosting the figure to 15 tons per hectare of arable land. This initiative is being given universal support and dissemination.

Seed growing requires radical improvement. Substantial acreages are being sown with substandard seed, which has a negative effect on crop yields. A task was stated at the plenary meeting -- in the next 2 years to change over entirely to planting with seed of area-tailored and promising varieties not lower than seed standard first or second class.

Participants in the plenary meeting pointed to substantial shortcomings in utilization of irrigated and drained acreage. On a number of farms grain and other crop yields on such acreage is still low and is failing to reach the planned level. Serious complaints were also leveled at the oblast Kostromamelioratsiya and Kostromasel'khozhimiya associations, which failed to accomplish the targets of the 10th Five-Year Plan in land reclamation liming and phosphate application.

Matters pertaining to livestock raising occupied a prominent place in the proceedings of the plenary meeting. Good results are achieved wherever these problems are addressed daily, purposefully, where the achievements of science and advanced practices are employed in livestock units. G. V. Baydan, a milkmaid on the Susaninskiy Sovkhoz, told how the stockmen of that farm are boosting livestock productivity. In recent years they have done a great deal of work on mechanizing labor. Although the dairy herd has grown by 300 head, the number of milkmaids has been greatly reduced. Each now handles 20 cows. Competition has been organized aggressively in the livestock units. Competition results are totaled up daily. Just in the winter period milk yields per cow increased by 102 kilograms.

But unfortunately such examples have not been adopted by all stockmen; many farms are failing to meet livestock product output and procurement targets and are reducing the productivity of their cows and slaughter stock weight gains. In the last 5 years the average milk yield per cow has declined on many farms in the oblast, particularly in Makaryevskiy, Ostrovskiy, and Ponazyrevskiy rayons. The Skotoprom Trust has decreased its meat production. The cattle herd has been reduced in size, and pork production has been essentially curtailed.

It was noted at the plenary meeting that the reasons for the lag in livestock raising are to be found primarily in the fact that total mechanization of labor is being incorporated quite slowly, the process of maintaining livestock in large units and complexes has not been perfected and, most important, the feed base problem has not been resolved. Although more than one third of planted acreage on farms in this oblast is in feed crops, insufficient fodder is being laid away -- feed crop yields are low. Nor are natural meadows and grasslands distinguished by high productivity.

It was stated at the plenary meeting that the interests of the cause demand that efficiency of feed production be improved in the most resolute manner, giving it a specialized, branch character. They stressed the need for better utilization of feed acreage and extensive adoption of advanced feed processing and storage techniques. The task of improving the raising of purebred livestock, maintaining and feeding stock, and improving organization of labor in livestock units was stated. Attention was focused on maximally utilizing the possibilities of the summer period for fattening and grazing livestock. It was stated at the plenary session that the productivity of livestock units should be sharply increased, with an increase in livestock product output.

As we know, measures pertaining to social reorganization of the village are an organic part of the Food Program. In the last five-year plan the kolkhozes and

sovkhозes in this oblast built 430,000 square meters of housing, 126 youth dormitories, and other social-services facilities. It is planned to spend more than 1 billion rubles for these purposes during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Existing capacities provide the capability of successfully accomplishing rural construction tasks. These possibilities, however, are being poorly utilized due to various foul-ups. Builders failed to fulfill last year's plan, giving rural workers a shortfall of 30,000 square meters of housing. The situation is improving quite slowly this year as well. A number of rayon and city committees were criticized at the plenum for failing to work on a daily basis with matters pertaining to capital construction. In particular, criticism was leveled at the Kostromskoy, Manturovskiy, and Pavinskiy rayon committees. Not one square meter of housing was completed in these rayons in the first quarter of this year.

The plenary meeting participants examined in detail questions connected with improving management of the agroindustrial complex and perfecting the economic mechanism. A. A. Smirnov, first secretary of the Krasnoselskiy Rayon party committee, A. I. Kuznetsov, oblast executive committee deputy chairman, plus a number of other speakers placed particular emphasis on strengthening the rayon level of management. A genuinely full-fledged management entity is formed here, capable of influencing production in full measure, taking into account the interests of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The plenary meeting participants pointed to the necessity of staffing rayon agroindustrial associations with cadres of energetic people of initiative, who can skillfully organize things and accomplish the assigned tasks.

The plenary meeting participants stated that the decisions of the May Plenum open up extensive opportunities for display of economic management initiative and socialist enterprise by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, other enterprises, and rayon associations. In this oblast there are many adequately trained farm managers who do their job intelligently, efficiently utilize their land and material resources, vigorously incorporate all new and advanced innovations into production, and achieve excellent end results. But promotion of persons to administrative and management positions is frequently done in haste, and the political, professional and moral qualities of officials are sometimes little examined. This has an effect on the rate of personnel turnover and results in an unwarrantedly frequent replacement of personnel.

The following examples were cited at the plenary meeting. In the last five years 128 managers who had managed their farms for not more than 3 years, and 21 managers who had been on the job less than 1 year were replaced on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of this oblast. In Kadyyskiy and Susaninskiy rayons managers were replaced on three fourths of the farms, and on 8 out of 10 farms in Pavinskiy Rayon.

The oblast committee plenary meeting demanded that rayon and city party committees radically improve work with cadres, develop productive activeness and initiative, and increase the economic management independence, efficiency and responsibility of kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers and specialists for increasing agricultural production, strengthening their economy, and unconditional plan fulfillment.

An important role in boosting agricultural production is played by middle-level cadres. As was noted at the oblast committee plenary meeting, however, there are few specialists among personnel of this category.

The initiative of the oblast party organization to keep young people on the farm is widely known. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the number of young people on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of this oblast increased substantially. It was pointed out at the oblast committee plenary meeting that career counseling is the most effective method of accustoming schoolchildren to agricultural labor. This year more than 800 secondary school graduates expressed the desire to work in agriculture.

The oblast committee plenary meeting specified measures to achieve further strengthening of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with managerial cadres and specialists. In order to achieve greater personnel job stability, the plenary meeting called upon party committees to show greater concern for keeping graduates of higher and secondary specialized schools, vocational schools and secondary schools on the farms, offering them the necessary living and cultural-services conditions.

Just as everywhere else, Communists are to be found on the front lines of the nationwide campaign to implement the Food Program. The rural party organizations of this oblast contain 13,000 party members and probationary members. The level of organization, discipline, and labor yield depend in large measure on how they influence the life and activities of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Experience indicates that wherever party organizations concentrate their efforts on the main thing -- on work with people, on mobilizing their knowledge, energy, and productive initiative -- life is in full swing, and production plans and socialist pledges are successfully transformed into practical deeds.

L. M. Malkov, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni 50th anniversary of the USSR, and other speakers discussed the necessity of enhancing the vanguard role of Communists. It is their personal example on the job and in public affairs, their ability to draw along the party-unaffiliated by word and deed which determine the moral-psychological situation in workforces, people's labor enthusiasm, and in the final analysis fulfillment of specified plans. Communists, stated the plenary meeting participants, are called upon aggressively to lead the socialist competition of rural workers, to act as initiator of incorporation into production of the achievements of science and advanced know-how, to have an implacable attitude toward deficiencies and to overcome them resolutely.

It was emphasized at the plenary meeting that great responsibility for implementing the party's course of policy lies on the shoulders of party rayon and city committees. It is their duty to raise even higher the level of party supervision, organizational and political work among the masses. Matters pertaining to improving the work style of party committees are today taking on particular significance. It is necessary to give their activities greater concreteness and businesslike efficiency and persistently to adopt into practical use those work forms and methods which correspond to today's demands and which ensure accomplishment of the tasks assigned by the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The participants in the party oblast committee plenary meeting assured the CPSU Central Committee in a unanimous resolution that the Kostroma Oblast party organization will stint no effort to make a worthy contribution toward implementation of the Food Program and to accomplish the tasks specified in the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

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NATIONAL

WORKER PARTICIPATION IN PARTY COMMITTEES DESCRIBED, PRAISED

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(Article by N. Kotlyuba, partkom secretary of the Zaporozhtransformator imeni V. I. Lenin Production Association: "The Partkom with an Expanded Staff")

(Text) Our association was created 10 years ago on the basis of three plants--transformer, high-voltage apparatus, and cable. The principal goal which we sought to achieve thereby was to speed up the introduction of scientific and technical achievements, to work out precise directions for the development of production in the interests of this sector and to meet the needs of the national economy.

The 11th Five-Year Plan has specified new frontiers. We have been given the following extremely responsible and complex task: with a high production growth rate to surpass the technical level of the items being turned out and the achievements of the leading foreign firms. And this requires the intensified and interconnected work of all units of the association and its sub-divisions. The association's party organization has been called upon to ensure such work. It numbers about 2500 Communists within its ranks. Within the structure of the primary party organization there are 69 shop organizations with the rights of primary party organizations and 130 party groups. The party organization is headed up by the association partkom, which has been accorded the rights of a party raykom on questions of acceptance into the CPSU, conducting evaluations of party members and candidate party members, as well as examining the personal affairs of Communists. At the same time it is also the partkom of the chief enterprise--the transformer plant. Taking into account the significant number of Communists in the party organizations of the high-voltage equipment and cable plants, which are also shop organizations, party committees have been elected here in accordance with the CPSU Charter.

The complex structure of the party organization and the presence in it of a large number of Communists has also determined the creation at our place of a partkom with an expanded staff. Among the members of the association's partkom are the following: 20 workers of the leading occupations, seven secretaries of the shop party organizations, six party group organizers, as well as the principal specialists and chiefs of the leading shops and departments, trade-union and Komsomol activists. In all there are 45 persons.

The election to the partkom of Communists who are employed in the decisive production sections has allowed us to significantly strengthen ties with the groups in the shops and sections, along with the lower-level party units. The presence in

the party organ of a large number of workers has enhanced their role in all matters of party organization, and it has noticeably increased the authority of the partkom among Communists and non-party members. And the fact that the partkom includes many people with abundant experience in production and social activities makes it possible for us to study questions better, to discuss them more profoundly, and to become more actively involved in carrying out what has been planned.

At the partkom sessions, which we conduct once every two or three months, questions are primarily examined which affect the life and activity of the party organization as a whole. Following the 26th CPSU Congress, our attention has been centered upon the problems of further improving production, increasing the effectiveness and quality of the work, providing a comprehensive approach in ideological activity, a unity within the ideological-political, labor, and moral education of the association's workers, increasing the determination and initiative of the shop party organizations and party groups, and enhancing the vanguard role of the Communists.

In order to solve current problems, a partkom bureau was elected, consisting of nine Communists. It exercises a monitoring control over the fulfillment of the partkom's decrees, hears reports of the shop party bureaus concerning their work, examines questions of admission to the party, the personal affairs of Communists, staff questions, confirms measures relating to the implementation of the decisions of higher party organs, and discusses the progress being made in carrying out the partkom's decrees.

Such a delineation of functions between the partkom bureau and the partkom was prompted by practical experience. During the first few years of the partkom's work with an expanded staff questions of further developing socialist competition, organizational and political work among the masses, and intra-party life were often examined both at the bureau's sessions and at the partkom's sessions. As a result, efforts were concentrated on preparing the questions for discussion and working out solutions, but there was not enough time for organizing their execution, for monitoring the performance of what had been planned. And it turned out that even good decisions at time remained merely good intentions. Now things are completely different, when the functions of the partkom and those of its bureau have been precisely delineated.

Moreover, I would like to emphasize the following point: the successful activity of a group organ is ensured primarily by the activism of all its members. Therefore, we have taken pains to see to it that every person elected to the party committee has a clear picture of his obligations. In accordance with their occupational activities, interests, inclinations, and life experiences, all the members of the partkom carry out assignments connected with the exercise of party guidance of management, with organizational-party and ideological work. Specialization, if one may so express it, in certain directions of party activity allows the partkom members to participate more actively in the activities of the elective party organ, to render more concrete aid to the shop party organizations and party groups.

Operating within our party organization are four commissions on monitoring administrative activity. Their purview includes product quality, the introduction of new equipment and advanced technology, capital construction, and the fulfillment of cooperative and export deliveries. Along with other Communists, these

commissions include 15 partkom members. Based on our experience, we have become convinced that the representative composition of the commissions facilitates the increased effectiveness of their work, along with the principled, sharp posing of questions in eliminating the shortcomings which have been revealed. Thus, the partkom commission on monitoring the introduction of new equipment and advanced technology has facilitated, to a large extent, the overcoming of difficulties which were encountered in the manufacture of super-power transformers. The results of tests conducted by the commissions are often the subjects of discussion at the sessions of the partkom bureau.

Within the partkom a commission on organizational-party work has been created. It includes 17 members of the party committee. Together with the lower-level party units, this commission improves the practice of distributing party assignments, helps in more substantially preparing and conducting party meetings, organizes study by party activists, and participates actively in setting up the effective monitoring and checking up on performance.

The partkom members who have been included in the ideological commission carry out specific assignments connected with coordinating ideological-indoctrinal work in the association's group and at places of residence, searching out new forms and methods, and monitoring the execution of decisions which are adopted.

Along with their permanent assignments, the members of the party committee periodically receive temporary ones also. Thus, in approving an operational plan of the party committee, we determine right then and there which of us will head up the commission on preparing this or that question for the bureau or for the session of the party committee.

It is undoubtedly important to assign a task to a partkom member. But it is no less important to monitor his performance. For this purpose we make an extensive practice of conducting reports and interviews; we are inculcating in the partkom members a sense of responsibility for the success of the cause. The sessions of the party committee have become a good school in this respect. Participation in them gets people used to think on a large scale, and it intensifies the feeling of personal involvement in the solution to the problems which are being discussed collectively.

The partkom sessions are prepared well ahead of time and carefully. Thus, for preparing the question "On the Work of the Association's Party Organization on Implementing the Decree of the CPSU CC entitled 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Indoctrinal Work'" a commission was created which included party activists from all the association's enterprises. It was headed up by partkom member and brigade-leader of the transformer-assemblers, V. Nesterenko. The partkom bureau instructed the commission members well and furnished them with the necessary methodological materials and statistical data on the work of the association's subdivisions. The commission members thoroughly studied the state of affairs in the subdivisions and already during the course of preparing for the session rendered aid to the party bureaus of the shops and departments and to the party-group organizers. All this facilitated the fact that at the session itself there were not only, as they say, persons in attendance: the partkom members made practical suggestions, and they shared observations and ideas.

And this is extremely important: the more actively the discussion proceeds, the greater is the possibility for taking into consideration the experience and opinions of the partkom members and, therefore, the more thoroughly thought-out and better grounded is the decree to be adopted. And it is no misfortune if a previously prepared draft decision at times undergoes a serious correction. In the final analysis the cause can only gain. That was the way it was, for example, in the discussion at the party committee session of the question "On the Tasks of the Labor Groups with regard to Developing Socialist Competition and the Inculcation of a Communist Attitude toward Labor in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." In the speeches of the partkom members--inspector of the shop making cable-type items of the Zaporozhkabel', N. Abramova, fitter in the instrument department of the transformer plant, A. Samoylov, chief of the association's department of labor organization and wages, M. Shul'ga, fitter of the set-distributive units shop of the high-voltage equipment plant, I. Krasnokutskiy--raised urgent questions about improving the results of the competition and intensifying its educational effect within the labor group. The proposals which they made substantially supplemented the draft of the decree which had been worked out earlier. It is precisely on their initiative that wide scope has now been attained by the struggle for the right to be called "Best by Occupation," and new content has filled the competition according to the principle of "Workers' Competition."

It should be emphasized that the participation of workers in the partkom's activities allows us to know better the situation in the localities, to have more qualified discussions, and to solve the vital problems of the labor collective. And this is understandable. Since they are constantly in the midst of the masses, the worker-members of the partkom are capable of expressing their attitudes, demands, and interests. Storing up experience and a knowledge of working people, they bring to the partkom activity a spirit of practicality and an implacable attitude toward existing shortcomings.

Let me cite a characteristic example. For a long time the sections engaged in making insulation and winding were substantially delaying the work of the transformer shops. There was a predominance here of heavy, low-skilled labor. In order to work out specific measures to eliminate this bottleneck and to radically improve the working conditions, it was decided to discuss this question at a partkom session. A representative commission was created, including the following partkom members--the chief of the first transformer shop, V. Basov, the winding reeler and brigade-leader of the assemblers of this same shop, N. Korol' and V. Nesterenko, the welder of the winding shop, I. Romanchuk, the foreman of the second transformer shop, V. Donovskiy, the lathe-operator of the mechanization and automation shop, V. Vilyk, as well as other party activists, specialists, and leading workers of the association, and members of the elective trade-union organs. Such a make-up of the commission made it possible to deeply and thoroughly analyze the state of affairs. Attentive study was made of suggestions from the enterprise's workers, touching upon re-tooling the production line and improving its organization.

Careful preparation of the question and the business-like discussion of it allowed us to determine effective ways to solve this problem. Thus, the workers I. Romanchuk and N. Korol', who spoke at the partkom session, justifiably emphasized that because of the low-skilled, manual labor involved many people were not remaining long on the production line. Nor have they been enticed by the high wages. The

workers proposed that the association's technical services immediately concern themselves with mechanizing and automating the winding-insulation assembly line. This proposal also formed the basis of the decision adopted by the partkom.

The party organizations of the technical services and those of the transformer shops discussed in their meetings the question of the role of the Communists in increasing production efficiency. Also taking an active part in the conduct of the meetings were the workers who prepared the question for discussion by the partkom. Upon the initiative of the Communists a comprehensive plan was worked out for raising the level of mechanization and automation in the sections.

By way of monitoring controls over the execution of the planned measures the partkom bureau, also at the suggestion of the commission members, listened to a report by the chief of the technical department concerning his personal contribution to the introduction of new equipment and advanced technology into winding-insulation production, and joint party meetings were held by the sub-divisions of the developers, makers, and customers of the new technical equipment. Implementation of the planned measures has allowed us to noticeably increase labor productivity in the sections and to attain an economic effect amounting to more than 50,000 rubles.

In all its work the partkom relies on the shop organizations and party groups, and it strives in all ways to promote their activities. The partkom members in our place are not attached, as is done in certain places, to the shop party organizations. However, they regularly perform assignments connected with rendering aid to the lower-level party units in preparing party meetings, carrying out decisions, and promulgating other measures. Partkom members are interested in how people work and live, in what kind of suggestions the Communists have for improving the activity of the lower-level party units, the partkom itself, and its bureau. The partkom members are duty-bound to inform the bureau concerning the results of the meetings and the critical remarks of the Communists. This accords us the possibility of more profoundly and fundamentally knowing the situation in the localities, to react more effectively to criticism from below, to develop the political and labor activities of the Communists and non-party members.

The association's partkom sees its own task as aiding the party groups to ascertain their place in the common affairs of the party organization and to assist them in using the most effective forms and methods of operation. The partkom sessions regularly discuss questions of directing party groups on the part of plant-branched partkoms and shop party bureaus. We are trying to achieve a situation whereby the activity of party groups are examined more frequently at the meetings of shop party organizations.

During the last few years 12 new party groups have been created in the association's production sections. In carrying out important production tasks, when various production sub-divisions participate in the work, we practice the creation of temporary party groups. As experience has demonstrated, this justifies itself. Temporary party groups have given a good account of themselves, for example, in the development of the new production areas of the high-voltage equipment plant, and the modernization of the casting and galvanizing shops.

The work of the party organization and the entire group of the association with regard to increasing production efficiency based on intensifying and speeding up

scientific and technical progress has yielded its own fruits. During the past five-year plan the association's group was thrice awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU CC, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol CC, with a citation on the All-Union Honor Roll at the USSR VDNKh /Exhibition of USSR Economic Achievements/. The tasks of the present, 11th Five-Year Plan are also being carried out successfully.

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NATIONAL

LENINGRAD OFFICIAL ON CONTROL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY DECISIONS

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 9, May 82 pp 52-56

*Article by G. Smagliyenko, chairman of the party commission in the Leningrad CPSU Obkom: "Intensify Monitoring Controls and Increase the Responsibility of Personnel for Carrying Out Party Decisions" /*

*[Text]* An indisputable requirement of the times--precisely expressed in the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress--is further improvement of the organizational quality and discipline in all sections of social production, in all units of the party, state, and economic apparatus. Every worker and, above all, every manager must carry out the matters entrusted to him conscientiously and with a complete understanding of his own responsibility. By no means least important in guaranteeing a high quality of organization and discipline are correctly set-up party controls. Experience has convinced us that the best results are attained in places where controls have been carefully set up to monitor the performance of that which has been deemed necessary and purposeful, where there is no gap between the decisions which are adopted and their performance.

Party controls comprise the foremost task of party committee and primary organizations. Important functions in this matter are imposed on the party commissions which operate within the party organs. In the CPSU CC decree entitled "On Further Improving Controls and Check-Ups on Performance in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" it is stated that party commissions within party obkoms, raykoms, and raykoms ought to implement measures for further intensifying controls, increasing the discipline and responsibility of personnel for unconditionally carrying out party decisions. We, the workers in party commissions, are striving to implement as well and as fully as possible this position of our party's Central Committee in our own practical activities. In implementing controls we are placing the main emphasis on the multi-faceted study of people, along with a profound analysis of the situation within which they must operate. In checking out the execution of party decisions, the party commission manifests an increased interest in how this or that worker understands his own tasks and to what degree he has an inherent feeling of responsibility for carrying out these tasks.

In their broadest sense, party controls are extended primarily to the base of the foundations--economic life. During the 11th Five-Year Plan the Communists of Leningrad and its oblast are solving the major problems regarding the intensification of production. The party obkom systematically analyzes the activities of the municipal, rayon, and primary party organizations with respect to managing the

economy and putting into practice the more progressive forms of management. The results of work in the first year of this five-year plan indicate that production plans are being carried out successfully. The volume of industrial production increased by 3.3 percent, which somewhat exceeds the plan assignment. The broad-based introduction of scientific and technical achievements has allowed us for the first time to ensure growth rates in labor productivity which outstrip those in production volumes. During the course of implementing the All-Union, sectorial, and territorial targeted programs of scientific and technical progress, Leningrad's scientists, engineers, technicians, and workers have created more than 500 new types of highly productive equipment for various sectors of the national economy. More than 1000 items have been awarded the State Badge of Quality. The production of products of the highest category has grown by 6 percent.

Against the general background of economic achievements, the oblast party organization has not let slip out of its field of vision such tasks as seeking out new reserves. Almost every enterprise has such reserves. Unfortunately, in certain places because of a lack of administrative ability or inertia on the part of the economic managers they are not being utilized. It still happens that we encounter facts of an obvious lack of responsibility, as well as attempts to "color up" the actual state of affairs. In rooting out such phenomena and in working to strengthen party and state discipline, the Leningrad CPSU Obkom has relegated a specific place to party commissions or party committees.

Party commissions within the CPSU Obkom are regularly assigned to carry out comprehensive check-ups on the activities of management personnel in production and scientific-production associations, at plants and factories, in sovkhozes and institutions. The party commission workers apply all their efforts to justify the trust being placed in them; they strive to analyze with maximum depth and objectivity the state of affairs in this or that component. During last year alone the party commission conducted 47 check-ups on the work of personnel employed in associations, plants, and sovkhozes. For examination by the party obkom's bureau and secretariat the commission submitted 14 questions connected with eliminating shortcomings in the work of administrative personnel in individual sectors of the national economy. The party obkom took appropriate measures with regard to all of these questions.

The party and its Central Committee have indicated the following: the principal meaning of party controls consists of ensuring the unity of decision and execution. It has been underscored more than once in party documents that in monitoring the implementation of party decisions we must not simply ascertain errors and mistakes in work, but we also need to have those organs and persons who carry out the controls directly engage in a practical sense in eliminating the shortcomings which have been disclosed, to organize the Communists and non-party members in overcoming the obstacles and difficulties which they encounter. The workers of our party commission have unwaveringly followed these directives and advice.

In recent times the CPSU Obkom has devoted a great deal of attention to improving the activities of labor groups at enterprises engaged in all types of transport and to strengthening the business ties among them. Last year the obkom bureau listened to the report of the Smolinskiy CPSU Raykom regarding its organizational work in carrying out the decree of the CPSU CC entitled "On Labor Cooperation between Groups of Seamen, Railroad Workers, Motor-Vehicle Drivers, and River Workers

in the Leningrad Transportation Complex." As is known, this decree noted the positive experience of the Leningrad transport workers and provided the circumstances for further increasing the operational efficiency of all the component parts of the transportation "conveyor." Examining the question of the organizational activity of one party raykom, which has united the Communists of many transport enterprises, is a link in the specific measures being carried out by the party organization with regard to implementing the directives of the CC. Last year the party obkom bureau also examined the following question: "On Measures for Improving Work Quality and the Comprehensive Development of Railroad Transport during the Years 1981 -1985." The party commission within the CPSU Obkom has participated directly in studying the problems connected with the improvement of the activity of the railroad enterprises. It has been entrusted with the task of studying the status of operational work on the October Railroad.

Among the questions which the party commission has had to handle, the problem of preserving transportable goods certainly turned out to be in the forefront. In order to really come to grips with it, the commission had to engage in a profound analysis of the style and operating methods of the managerial staffs of this railroad and its divisions, the practical activity of the party and trade-union organizations at the stations, the apparatus of the divisions, and the administration of the railroad. During the course of numerous, including repeat check-ups, serious defects were revealed in the work of individual officials, who themselves were violating the established rules and service instructions as well as indulging their own subordinates in this. It was precisely here where the root of the evil was to be found; it was here that there began the long chain of malpractices and slipshodness which led to mass losses of freight goods.

Examination of the given problem at a session of the CPSU obkom bureau demonstrated the justifiable grounds and timeliness of the conclusions and the suggestions which the party commission had made. Certain managers of the railroad, its divisions and stations who had shown an irresponsible attitude toward the business were relieved of the posts which they occupied, while strict party penalties were imposed on others. The partkom's direction of the railroad's management was reinforced. The specific tasks of party gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations were assigned for improving the activities of the railroad's subdivisions. In order to mobilize the Communists and all the railroad workers for carrying out the decree of the CPSU obkom bureau, a meeting of the party-management activists of the October Railroad was held. The measures which were adopted facilitated raising the operational level of the railroad's administrative apparatus and all the services directed by it.

The labor of Leningrad Oblast's agricultural workers received, as is known, high marks in a greeting from Leader L. I. Brezhnev. In 1981 this oblast's livestock-raisers sold the state 157,000 tons of meat and 1 billion, 222 million eggs, which exceeded the assigned amounts. The farmers over-fulfilled their plan for sales of potatoes and vegetables. The oblast party organization is now developing purposeful work on searching out and utilizing new resources and has set itself the task of reaching higher limits this year. It is natural that the concern for an increase in agricultural production does not exclude but, on the contrary, provides for an intensification of the struggle against wastefulness and various types of slackness. It is necessary to treat more harshly those who are specifically guilty

of mismanagement and the destruction of the people's goods.

During the course of a check-up conducted by the party commission under the CPSU obkom gross violations were revealed of state discipline in the production association of the Krasnaya Baltika sovkhozes. It was established that the association's general director, V. V. Koltyshhev, and the deputy general director for production, G. V. Lifar', had only in words been advocating a zealous conduct of the farm business, while in reality they had allowed the squandering of agricultural produce and other material values; they had also squandered monetary funds on illegal bonuses and maintaining extra workers on the staff. They took advantage of their service positions for their personal interests. The party committee did not exercise the necessary supervision of their activities, nor did it provide a party evaluation of these negative phenomena and facts.

In accordance with the materials of the party commission, the CPSU obkom bureau adopted a resolution which contained an entire complex of organizational-economic measures with regard to improving the economic activity of the sovkhozes included within the association. Koltyshhev and Lifar' were expelled from the party and relieved of the positions which they had held. The secretary of the Krasnaya Baltika Sovkhoz partkom, L. L. Ivanov, was given a party punishment. Such a strict dealing with those guilty of mismanagement indeed has shown this and other party organizations how necessary it is to combat similar phenomena.

Of great importance for seeking out reserves in agricultural production is the decree adopted by the party obkom bureau following the notes of the party commission and entitled "On Serious Shortcomings in the Activity of Auxiliary Production Facilities in the Oblast's Sovkhozes." The meaning of this decree consists of the following. From the many signals which have come in to it, the party commission has concluded that the managers of certain sovkhozes, in chasing after high profits, have proceeded on the basis of various machinations and violations of the laws which regulate the activity of auxiliary industrial enterprises. Though they create financial prosperity for their own farms by illegal means, these managers, nevertheless, manifest too little concern for developing and increasing the profitability of the basic agricultural production. The obkom bureau condemned the violations of the procedure which has been established by the government for the activity of auxiliary enterprises, and it demanded that the party raykoms and gorkoms, along with the primary party organizations of the sovkhoz production associations intensify their monitoring controls in this matter. Auxiliary industrial enterprises on sovkhozes must, above all, facilitate an increase in the amount of agricultural output by means of satisfying the requirements of the farms for inventory, spare parts, packing materials, lumber, and building materials.

The implementation of plans for economic and social development and the socialist obligations which have been adopted require that party organizations take a strict approach to each worker, develop his initiative, and increase his responsibility for the results of his work. The Leningrad CPSU Obkom at its first plenum after the 26th CPSU Congress examined the question of further increasing the responsibility of personnel for matters entrusted to them. The plenum noted that Leningrad's economy has highly skilled management directors at its disposal. Moving into various components during recent years have seen a large number of specialists who possess high political, business, and moral qualities; they have

passed through the practical school of management; they combine competence and an enterprising quality with a profound party spirit, and they are capable of overcoming the difficulties which have arisen, of seeking out new reserves and putting them into operation. At the same time the party gorkoms, raykoms, and the primary party organizations have been confronted with the task of conducting organizational and political work in labor groups with still greater creative scope, of skillful mass measures with an individual approach to each person. The party organizations must keep work with management personnel under special observation and unceasingly improve this work.

Wherein consists the complexity and, at the same time, the extraordinary importance of working with management personnel? In the works and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev questions of improving the work of the party organizations with personnel are constantly placed in direct connection with their need to possess a Leninist style of work. Such a style is based on a strict observance of the fundamental management principles--a collective approach, firm reliance on the masses, and high requirements of the workers towards themselves and others. It is self-understood that such a style is alien to self-satisfaction and conceit, to servility and otseguiceness. Such a style is developed amid a principled, exacting approach, in the first place, on the part of the primary party organizations to people as a result of systematic educational work with them. But when party organizations forget about these obligations, then unhealthy phenomena may begin to appear within labor groups.

Something analogous took place in the Burevestnik Scientific-Production Association. The association's party committee reduced its work with management personnel and did not ascribe importance to the fact that individual Communists had begun to lose the feeling of responsibility to the group; they started to pursue only personal, egotistical interests. In studying the association's affairs, the party commission disclosed gross violations of party and state discipline here. The general director, N. I. Komyak permitted defective management methods: he spent state funds illegally, engaged in self-praise, and imbued the group with an opinion of his own infallibility. Certain comrades from the association's management staff followed in the director's footsteps. The partkom's lack of principles served as a reason why it failed to notice all this. Now Comrade Komyak has been severely punished within the party system and has been removed from his position. Also subjected to party discipline have been the secretary of the association's partkom, V. S. Semenov, and the Communists at the reports-and-election conference refused to place their trust in him. The decree which the CPSU obkom bureau adopted provided a good impulse for restructuring organizational and educational work within the association.

An important place in the party commission's work is occupied by matters connected with implementing the CPSU CC decree entitled "On Measures for Further Improving Work with Letters and Suggestions from Working People in the Light of the Line adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress." The commission has been entrusted with the task of checking out letters in which complex questions with important principles are raised, as well as declarations, which were examined in other organizations and various departments without finding any correct solutions there. Such items require particularly careful checking out and a scrupulous evaluation of the facts, inasmuch as such things are usually piled high with various types of

layers upon layers. How much importance is attached to work with such letters may be witnessed by the fact that at times the results of the check-ups on it is examined in the party obkom bureau.

Here is just one example. The commission conducted a check-up on a letter by a worker, V. Ye. Sautin, from a scientific-research institute; he had appealed on several occasions to various levels, including the party raykom as well, about the violations of financial discipline being permitted at the institute and the abuses of their service positions by certain management personnel. A great deal of time and effort was required to get to the bottom of the situation at the institute, to dig down to the essence of the matter. The commission established the following points: the signal by the worker, Comrade Sautin, was correct, and the check-ups conducted prior to this had been superficial. In accordance with the conclusions of the commission, the CPSU obkom bureau expelled from the party the deputy director of the institute, A. P. Kiselev, as the principal person guilty of mismanagement. The institute's partkom secretary, Yu. A. Konstantinov, was also held accountable to the party. The CPSU obkom drew the attention of the raykom first secretary, V. I. Ivlyushkin to the need for more profound examination of the signals coming into the party raykom.

In order to carry out the tasks confronting it more successfully, the party commission within the CPSU obkom has restructured its own work organizationally. If there had been previously a special control group within the staff of the party commission, now all its workers were drawn into matters of control. Three instructional groups were created and used to reinforce certain CPSU raykoms and gorkoms. This allows the commission to carry out a considerably greater volume of control work than was the case before. The party commission workers have gained the opportunity to study and know better the activities of the party organizations, to render more methodological assistance to party commissions within party gorkoms and raykoms in carrying out control functions. There has also been more widespread application of such a justified modus operandi as sending to the CPSU obkom bureau and secretariat the results of a check-up by a party commission within a CPSU obkom for examination by municipal and rayon party committees. Such a practice permits effective measures to be taken and the shortcomings revealed to be corrected more quickly. For this purpose the practice has been begun of having reports by party commission workers (who have carried out check-ups directly) delivered at the sessions of party raykom and raykom bureaus.

The CPSU obkom ascribes great importance to the work of the party commissions. Not so long ago the obkom bureau examined the question "On the Work of the Party Commission within the Party Obkom." Over the last two years the obkom bureau has twice examined the activity of the party commissions within the party gorkoms, raykoms, and partkoms with the rights of raykoms. All this constitutes a great support for the workers who are taking part in party controls, and it stimulates their activity.

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REGIONAL

CREATION OF LOCAL PRIVATE PLOT COMMISSIONS URGED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Kh. Markov, honored livestock specialist of the LiSSR: "The Possibilities of the Rural Farmsteads"]

[Text] "To replenish [our] food resources, we must everywhere . . . make broad use of the possibilities of private subsidiary farms of citizens. . ."

(From the USSR Food Program)

The workers of the village welcomed the proposition of the Food Program with respect to the creation of conditions so as to enable every family living in the village to have a private plot and to keep cattle and poultry. They well understand the truth that the rural inhabitant without a farmstead, as L. I. Brezhnev said, is like a tree without roots.

At the present time, more than 506,000 families of rural inhabitants in the republic are owners of private plots. During the past year, this sector provided up to 36 percent of the milk, 25 percent of the meat, and 40 percent of the eggs of the total volume of annual production of these products in the republic. Its contribution to the total production of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit is even more considerable. In a word, the production in private farming is significantly higher than is required by the inhabitants.

The figures that have been cited indicate that the possibilities of the rural farmstead in the production of agricultural produce are exceedingly great. Taking this into account, the interrelationships of the individual and public sectors have been put on a new basis during the past years. The surpluses of the production of subsidiary farming, people have begun to sell through the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This is advantageous to both. The population is freed from worries. In the majority of farms, the cattle and milk are taken away in specially-equipped centralized transport, and this encourages the growth of the number of citizens who supply milk and meat to the state. For example, during the past year the population sold to the state on the average 1.784 kilograms of milk per cow. The purchased production, which is received by virtue of feeding the animals feeds being produced in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, is included in the gross production of the farms. And as a result their financial situation is improved. For example, in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Moletskiy Rayon, the average annual sum of increments for the

above-plan sale of production during the past year amounted to more than 3 million rubles, and the farms of the Shvenchenskiy Rayon received more than a million rubles of such increments for milk alone.

The level of production and sale to the state of the products of private subsidiary farms is higher in our republic than in the others. However, this does not signify by any means that we have utilized all the reserves of the further growth of the efficiency of the rural farmstead. One of them is the increase in the marketability of milk. Here great contrasts are observed. Let us say, during the past year 3.324 kilograms of milk per cow were purchased on the average in the Utenskiy Rayon, but 1.290 kilograms--in the Kaunasskiy Rayon. And it is no secret that the production qualities in the Kaunasskiy Rayon are higher than in the Utenskiy Rayon. Here the managers of the Kaunasskiy Rayon have something to think about. And, first of all, about the improvement of the organization of the collection of the produce from the population on the basis of contracts, the organization of counter-sales of mixed feeds, and the provision of feeds for private cattle.

During the past year, the purchase of milk from the population increased on the whole throughout the republic. But here in the Kapsukskiy and Shakyayskiy Rayons this indicator decreased. Here an unjustifiable reduction in the livestock of cows in the private sector was allowed. Their number decreased significantly in the private subsidiary farms of the inhabitants of the Anikshchyayskiy, Panevezhskiy, Pasval'skiy and Shyaulyayskiy Rayons. The purchase of milk from the population is poorly organized in the Yurbarkskiy, Tauragskiy, Tel'shyayskiy and Varenskiy Rayons.

Similar contrasts are also observed in the sale of cattle. In 1980, 302 kilograms of cattle and poultry in live weight were sold to the state on the average per private farm in the republic. Excellent results were attained in particular by the Skouliasskiy, Vilkavishkiskiy, Alitusskiy and Kel'meskiy Rayons, where between 454 and 497 kilograms of meat in live weight were purchased and contracted from every rural farmstead. But in the Kaunasskiy, Vil'nyuskiy, Kedaynskiy, and Pakruoyskiy Rayons these indicators turned out to be less than half as high.

In the calculations of the Food Program of the republic for the 11th Five-Year-Plan and to 1990, it is planned to maintain the share of the subsidiary farms in the gross production of milk at the level that has been attained, i. e., not lower than 36 percent, meat--26, eggs, 38-40, potatoes--62-65, vegetables--60, and fruit--75-80 percent. Thus the private sector in the agro-industrial complex is called upon to make a considerable contribution to the realization of the Food Program. But, in order to attain this, it is necessary to work with persistence and to find effective solutions to a number of problems.

In our view, it is desirable to have competent organs in the rayons and the farms, organs that would deal with questions of the development of private subsidiary farms. Thus, in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes the public commissions for private farming can become such organs. They would have plenty to do. There is, for example, the development of proposals for the management of the kolkhoz and sovkhox concerning the extension of every conceivable assistance

to such farming, the examination of questions of land use, assistance in the accounting and control of the utilization of the private plot, the keeping of cattle, the determination of feed requirements, the organization of the care of meadows and pastures, and the securing of crop protection against pests and diseases. They can also be charged with the control of the conduct of the procurements of surplus production, the supply of high-quality seeds to the farms, pedigree young animals, etc. The composition of such commissions may include specialists, members of the board, representatives of party and trade union organizations, deputies of the local Soviets, and veterans of labor.

The following problem also deserves attention. During the past decade there has been a significant improvement in the pedigree structure of large-horned cattle and swine in the private subsidiary farms of the population. It would be proper if the highly-productive animals that are found in private farms would be entered in the pedigree books and shown at agricultural exhibitions.

Here it is appropriate to note that contests for the best private plot are held annually in the republic. This is a good and useful undertaking. Certainly, it would be expedient to take into account, in reviewing its results, not only the aesthetics of the farmstead, but also the production aspect. The highest mark, obviously, must be awarded on the basis of the maintenance and rearing of cattle and poultry, and the magnitude of the production sold to the state. Such an approach would stimulate the population in the direction of a more rational conduct of the private subsidiary farm operation.

In a word, as it was set forth in the Food Program, the private subsidiary farm is in need of care. And its development, without a doubt, serves to increase the output of food products, for the good of the Soviet man.

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**REGIONAL**

**NATIONAL PRIDE, BROTHERHOOD STRESSED IN PARTY CADRE WORK**

**Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 5, Aug 82 pp 65-68**

[Article by R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia: "The Inculcation of Ideological Steadfastness and Implacability Towards Bourgeois Ideology"]

[Text] The inculcation of ideological steadfastness and implacability towards alien ideological influences and the formation of a kind of ideological immunity to them acquire increasingly great significance in the conditions of the growth of tensions in the ideological struggle in the international arena. The American imperialists and the Reagan Administration are going to extremes in attempting to aggravate the international situation, to slander the Soviet country in order to extort billions upon billions of additional dollars for the arms race.

Evidence of a new malicious outbreak of anti-sovietism and anti-communism is found in a recent speech of the U.S. president, Ronald Reagan. Under the false pretext of the defense of supposedly enslaved peoples, he is advocating interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In the interests of its predatory and mercenary motives, the United States has declared many regions of the world as its zone of interests and is trying to foist an inhuman ideology on the peoples. It is endeavoring to exert its pernicious influence on the peoples of the countries belonging to the socialist commonwealth as well.

It is our duty to resolutely unmask the insidious intrigues of imperialist propaganda and to conduct an offensive struggle against it. Moreover, it is impossible to ignore the fact that, for example, attempts are made to exert a constant influence on the population of our republic with the aid of the voices of various radio stations and other means. And among them are those who are by no means engaged in tourism. In some countries emigre organizations have the opportunity to conduct active operations. For this reason we are faced with the exceedingly urgent requirement to manifest constant concern for the ideological tempering of every Soviet person, for the intensification of an implacable and offensive struggle against bourgeois ideology.

In working out the basic directions of their activity emanating from the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress and other important party documents in regard to

questions of ideological and political education work, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, the gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations of the republic are devoting special attention to concrete measures aimed at the formation of ideological steadfastness and political vigilance, at the propagation of the advantages of the socialist way of life over the bourgeois way of life. In our long-term plan of ideological work, these questions occupy the leading place.

Considering the fact that the consciousness of people is formed above all under the influence of the tenor of life itself, the long-term plan of ideological work includes measures for the improvement of the guidance of the economic and social development of the republic. In so doing, great significance is being attached to the educational consequences of economic activity, to the strengthening of socialist legality, and to the struggle against violations of the norms of law and order and communist morality.

Simultaneously the party organizations of the republic are aiming at the increase of the aggressive character of the entire agitation and propaganda work through the long-term plan. Concrete tasks have been assigned to the propaganda aktiv: To skillfully combine the propagation of the advantages and achievements of socialism with the resolute unmasking of all sorts of fabrications by the bourgeois mass media and slander of real socialism, our way of life, and the peaceful policy of the USSR and the entire socialist commonwealth. Conducive to this, in many respects, is the early and reasoned explanation of the burning topics that has become the practice of the last years--questions which disturb our people and which can call forth inflammatory statements by the people opposed to the Soviet Union. Moreover, we are attempting to get our party aktiv equally well oriented in the acute questions of an everyday character and in the most important trends of the development of the socio-economic life of the republic.

For example, in getting ready for the introduction of a new form of administration of the agro-industrial complex, we have worked out not only its economic foundations but have also prepared people psychologically for work activity in the new conditions and for the perception by them of the socio-economic consequences of the impending changes in the agriculture of the republic. We have brought the mass to the understanding of the fact that the improvement of the system of the management of the development of the agro-industrial complex on all levels is an important organizational prerequisite for the successful solution of the food problem, which our party is now placing at the center of attention of the entire state and the entire Soviet people.

It goes without saying that the formation of social consciousness is not only a very important but also a complicated matter, which requires the constant presence of appropriate feedback. For this reason the party organizations of the republic are devoting a lot of attention to the study of public opinion, the generalization of questions, proposals and letters from the workers, and the conduct of sociological research.

Of definite interest in this respect is the experience of the ESSR State committee for Television and Radio, which already for many years has been under-

taking effective measures with respect to the formation of the correct public opinion regarding one question or another, measures aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the mass media and their counteraction to harmful radio propaganda and Western television.

It is difficult to overestimate, for example, such monthly radio and television broadcasts as "Forum" and "Microforum", in the course of which questions submitted ahead of time but also received directly at the time of the broadcast via telephones set up in the studios are answered for television viewers and radio listeners by leading workers of the republic. The effective, objective and truthful information, which practically the entire population of the republic receives simultaneously from the lips of responsible and competent individuals, greatly facilitates the work of the ideological aktiv locally and in the primary party organizations.

The thorough study of the opinions and inquiries of various groups of people helps to better plan and determine the content of the republic-wide unified political days, in the course of which leading workers of all ranks speak to audiences directly in the work collectives. On the eve of the political day, the speakers of the party committees receive necessary information on the different kinds of urgent questions, advice, and useful materials. As a rule, the secretaries of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia address the speakers with such information. Such a conduct of the political days permits us to successfully solve the task of transferring the center of propaganda work into the work collectives, to reach every individual through it, and to exert an active influence on the formation of high ideological qualities in him.

In the primary party organizations all forms of intra-party work are conducive to the formation of strong convictions of communists. But the system of party studies is an especially important link here. In solving the tasks of the struggle against bourgeois ideology, we are proceeding from the Leninist proposition that only those people can consider themselves sufficiently strong in their convictions and sufficiently successful in defending them against anyone and at any time who have a good understanding and knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory and the policy of the party, who have learned to comprehend independently the questions of contemporary social life. The change in the structure of the system of party studies in accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Party Studies in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" has made it possible to raise the proportion of communists in the schools and seminars from 55 to 85 percent in the course of a year. This, no doubt, has contributed to the creation of a more principled and exacting environment in the studies.

Greater attention than before is being given to the concrete direction of the studies, to the study of precisely those courses and problems which most directly promote the formation of implacability to bourgeois ideology. It can be noted with satisfaction that the number of those studying such courses as "The historical experience of the CPSU", "Questions of the Ideological Struggle in the World Arena", "The International Communist and Workers' Movement", and others has doubled in the republic during the past academic year.

There has also been a noticeable reinforcement in the link of political studies with life. Skillful use of active forms of work is being made to consolidate the knowledge that has been received: The preparation of papers by the students, their defense and subsequent speeches by the authors in their collectives, in dormitories for young people, and in subordinated educational institutions. Thus, for example, at the Electrotechnical Plant imeni M. I. Kalinin, the knowledge received by the students in the course of the academic process is closely linked with socio-political practice. The students gather and analyze materials about the life and activity of their work collective and prepare proposals for party and trade union organizations for the further improvement of social work. The well thought-out organization of socio-political practice is conducive to the consolidation of the knowledge acquired by the communists and to the strengthening of the link between theory and life.

The primary party organizations also ascribe great significance to the control of the content and quality of the studies by members of the party committees (bureaus) and the councils on methods. Wide use is being made of interviews with students and questionnaires which make it possible to judge the quality of the work of propagandists, the level of mastery of the foundations of the theory and policy of the party by the students, and to make recommendations for the improvement of party studies more concrete.

The party committee of the Estonian Fishing Industry Association, for example, is devoting exceptionally serious attention to the analysis of the direction of the studies of communists and to their content. Here there is constant concern for the ideological tempering of the sailors who for half a year and even longer are cut off from their native shores. In particular the party committee charges the members of the council on methods and the activists with the study of propaganda work on ships that embark upon long trips. Upon arrival in the native port, the accumulated material is presented to the party committee for discussion.

It is gratifying that the propagandists themselves are beginning to undertake a constant analysis of the effectiveness of their work, giving [endeavor] an appropriate place in their individual creative plans.

In assessing the results of the work conducted within the framework of party studies in regard to the ideological steadfastness of communists, we note with satisfaction that it is increasingly promoting the growth of social optimism and class training.

It goes without saying that in our work to realize the directives of the CPSU Central Committee with respect to the further improvement of party studies we must not do everything. As yet not all primary party organizations have mastered the new requirements and thus they have inadequately aimed their fulfillment. We see our task in seeing to it that the propagandists are constantly taught to show more clearly and convincingly the world-wide historical achievements of socialism and to unmask the hypocritical, through and dishonest, class-oriented character of all sorts of fabrications and speculations of our ideological opponents.

We must make fuller use of the programs which have been placed at the basis of the work of the various links of the system of party studies, since each one of them has an outlet to a critique of bourgeois conceptions. The duty of the party committees is to help the directors of schools and seminars to thoroughly master the counterpropaganda aspects of the educational programs and to fully reveal them to the students. Unfortunately, we are not always successful in this--primarily because of the inadequacies of the corresponding methodological elaborations.

In the matter of the development of ideological steadfastness and implacability towards bourgeois ideology, it is necessary to increase the role of lecturers, political information specialists, and agitators. These categories of our ideological aktiv are in need of greater theoretical and methodological assistance and effective information, which we are trying to supply.

In the year of the anniversary of our multinational Homeland all the work with respect to the ideological steadfastness of communists has acquired a special coloration. One cannot forget that our opponent is counting on the reviving of national feelings. Nationalism is one of the main means in the subversive activity of imperialism against real socialism, it is stated in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This is why it is necessary to wage a persistent and offensive struggle against the attempts to kindle nationalist prejudices in individual people and to take a resolute stand against any deviations from the Leninist principles of nationality policy. We must persistently and actively unmask the bourgeois falsifiers of the history of our country and of the nationality policy of the CPSU.

The duty of communists is to tirelessly strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Soviet people, to develop in workers a feeling of pride in the socialist Homeland and fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR, a high culture of international intercourse, and implacability towards any manifestations of nationalism.

The propositions and conclusions of the decree of the Central Committee determine our ideological activity for many years and promote the still closer ideological and political unity of the entire Soviet people and our entire socialist society.

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## REGIONAL

### REASONS FOR LAG IN METALLURGY DISCUSSED

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 3 Jul 82 p 2

[Excerpts from article by M. Vsevolozhs'kiy, first secretary of the Zaporozhets obkom of the UkrCP: "Core of the Collective"]

[Excerpt] One of the major tasks now facing oblast communists is a great, purposeful long-term effort to successfully implement the USSR Supply Program to 1990 outlined by the party.

A great deal of experience has been accumulated in the oblast in creatively and expertly influencing all aspects of life of labor collectives, and especially in achieving the greatest results with the least expenditures. Local party organizations have indeed persuasively demonstrated on more than one occasion that they could fundamentally improve the state of affairs in their area.

At the same time, we have closed our eyes to the fact that our collectives are not working at full steam; instead of performing purposeful organizational and ideological work, the party organizations have been holding a large number of meetings and symposiums and establishing various committees, which does not yield the proper effect.

As concerns these party organizations, the efforts of the party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms are directed at a thorough and comprehensive study of businesses, the production of fundamental recommendations, their strengthening when necessary, continued assistance and active monitoring. A subject of our continued attention has been the activities of the local party organizations of ferrous metallurgy enterprises. The membership of the "Zaporozhstal" and "Dneproprospetsstal" collectives now includes many good businesses, but in the previous five-year plan and in the first few years of the current one, the metallurgists have been working below capacity. When this question was discussed at the obkom bureau and Zaporozhets party gorkom bureau and at the oblast party conference, it was explained as being the result of several objective conditions.

At the same time, careful analysis shows that the metallurgists' delays were, to a large extent, caused by mismanagement and poor work habits. Some managers did not actively utilize internal resources, or economize more material and labor resources, and were not sufficiently involved in intensification of management.

Detail work with the staff, the need for which has specifically been generated by the complicated situation in metallurgy, has often been replaced by premature substitution of shop and department managers. The key to success lies in improving work with people, especially with the management team; in actively incorporating the latest experience and in putting new technologies into operation. A great deal has already been done. In this regard, management functions are organically linked to day-to-day assistance. Though far from all problems have been removed from the agenda, the collectives are working steadily.

In some cases, the management team had to be reinforced by people from the local party organizations. It is very important for every local party organization to be fully monitored by the party committees. It is generally not just a question of petty guardianship. The obkom, gorkoms and raykoms are trying to steer the local party organizations to solve major problems and they help collectives to believe in their efforts.

The many different types of competition have been brilliantly displayed in a movement proclaiming "Let manual labor be borne by machines". A comprehensive approach happens to be typical of this movement. Steps to reduce manual labor have been planned and implemented simultaneously in all sectors of industry, construction, agriculture, service industries, chiefly ancillary production. The system, which affects each enterprise and the oblast as a whole, provides for a complete set of steps for technical, economic, organizational and ideological support of this work. The party organization secretary and the manager are personally responsible for its progress and results.

Many people are interested, and consequently great results have been achieved in the economic experiment begun several years ago on the initiative of the party organization. The re-structuring essentially involves making all manufacturing divisions self-supporting. A system of verifying calculations among themselves has been introduced. The Kalininites deserve credit for combining their efforts to achieve a united goal. It is now a highly-profitable venture, and payment of funds are increasing and the productivity and welfare of members of the collective are improving. The party obkom office has praised this experiment.

Whenever the party organization objectively and consistently works to develop scientific and technical progress, whenever there is a clear scientific and technical program and a mechanism to apply scientific developments, results will be achieved.

These problems ordinarily can not be resolved without well-trained staff. The party organization of the Zaporozhets titanium and magnesium plant has gained useful experience. The system encompasses all members of the collective: from furnace operators and fitters to the leading experts. Every person is within the purview of the party groups, shop party organizations and the public. The prime goal of the plant's party organization is to show its potential to help the individual and society and to present it with high goals. Staff policy is typified by voting on transfers, consideration of the opinions of the collective and establishing and working with a reserve work force.

It is no accident that the plant workers are some of the most experienced in the oblast.

The attention of local party organizations is focused on problems of socio-economic development of labor groups. Whenever these problems are approached comprehensively, the achievements are incontrovertible.

Our successes in management and their strength and durability depend on the success of efforts at party organization and mass political education. The local party organizations, which lead the way in communist creativity, play an important role. This is why we must be continuously concerned with the universal enhancement of the combative character of these links in the party chain, the reinforcement of their authority, and the intensification of their influence on the ever varied economic and sociopolitical life of manufacturing groups. This paves the way for successful implementation of the great designs of the 26th CPSU Congress and 26th UkCP Congress.

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8617

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REGIONAL

PROBLEMS IN MVD AUTO INSPECTORATE HIGHLIGHTED

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by I. A. Myasnikov, deputy editor: "Serious Shortcomings in the Work of the State Motor Vehicle Inspection"]

[Text] The Collegium of the AzSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs investigated the question of shortcomings in the work of the State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration. Noting that the GAI [State Motor Vehicle Inspection] of the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs did not meet present-day requirements and was not fulfilling the tasks assigned to it, the collegium analyzed the causes of the situation that has arisen. The GAI Administration, notes the collegium's written decision, is not utilizing the available possibilities to ensure the safety of motor transport. Daily organizational work is often replaced by brief intermittent bursts of activity, and the problems of improving the organization of traffic are not being solved satisfactorily. As a result, the number of highway traffic incidents, including fatal accidents, increased last year.

Employees of the GAI are not waging an effective battle against intoxicated drivers. According to the statistics published for last year, in the entire country the rate of increase in the number of accidents caused by such drivers was the highest in our republic. The GAI is not as strict as it should be in dealing with the drivers of private cars who increase the number of accidents.

The collegium expressed its concern over the low prosecution rate of traffic violations, especially in Baku. GAI employees and members of the highway patrol are not concentrating their attention on the prevention of violations. All these facts indicate an irresponsible attitude of the GAI Administration's management to fulfilling the measures for a further improvement in the prevention of accidents on the roads of the AzSSR.

Due to a lack of control by the GAI management, a state of negligence has developed within the apparatus of the GAI. The modern technical equipment that the GAI has for controlling traffic and the traffic situation is being utilized extremely unsatisfactorily. Noise meters, light meters, signals for securing the sites of accidents, photographic monitors and other sophisticated equipment are regarded as unnecessary.

The unsatisfactory state of accident prevention, emphasizes the collegium in its written decision, is related first of all to the distortions that M. G. Babayev, the chief of the GAI Administration, has tolerated in personnel work. The

appointment of staff members on the basis of personal loyalty, favoritism, friendship, and occasionally of even more questionable motives, has become widespread within the GAI.

The bad practice has been established of transferring failing officials from job to job, and sometimes of even promoting them. Frequent have been the cases of singling out incompetent persons for management positions within the GAI, of providing patronage for persons who committed serious violations of administrative regulations and acts of criminal negligence.

The training of replacements within the GAI has been unsatisfactory. Trained engineers and technicians with practical experience in transportation were not considered and used as replacements. The absence of replacements and, as a result, the appointment of inadequately trained persons to positions were one of the causes of the high turnover rate. Within three years, one-third of the department chiefs, senior inspectors, and inspectors with department chief status were replaced, and in 10 rayons the supervisors of GAI services have already been replaced twice.

Within the GAI there is no instruction to upgrade the qualifications and professional knowledge of staff members. As a result, more than 60 percent of the officials within the administration's apparatus who had been called upon to teach and instruct GAI staff members locally were themselves unable to pass the tests in traffic regulations.

The collegium noted the serious shortcomings in political education at the GAI. As a direct result, there have been cases of individual GAI staff members associating with and aiding criminal elements, and of extortion and bribery. To create a seemingly favorable picture of accident prevention in the republic, violations of registration and accounting discipline, falsifying data and deception have become widespread. The management and staff of the GAI Administration did not demonstrate the necessary initiative in the struggle against the antipodes of communist morality, against the phenomena and tendencies foreign to our society, and did not unmask those who with their unearned incomes bought cars registered in the name of other persons to avoid detection. They were not disturbed by the fact that in 1980 many cars were registered in the name of women age 50, 60 or older. Many profitable deals are made in conjunction with obtaining the authorization to maintain a private car.

The situation in responding to the workers' letters and complaints does not meet present-day requirements. In the absence of the necessary control by the GAI management and staff, the essence and nature of the received letters are not analyzed, and no effective measures are adopted to remedy the causes and conditions that generate the population's complaints.

All these and other shortcomings, emphasizes the collegium's written decision, became possible as a result of M. G. Babayev's incompetence, his uncritical, inconsistent and, in a number of instances, irresponsible attitude to official matters, and of his superficial approach to work, stemming from his typical smug complacency.

The collegium noted that the management of the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs also shared the blame for the extremely unsatisfactory situation at the GAI, because it had not supervised adequately the application of party principles in

the selection and disposition of cadres, had not set higher requirements for the GAI staff, had not waged vigorously the struggle against official misconduct among them, and against violations of socialist legality.

For serious shortcomings in the performance of their official duties, the Collegium of the AzSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs dismissed M. G. Babayev as chief of the GAI Administration, and O. A. Guseynov as deputy chief. At the session of the ministry's party committee, M. Babayev and O. Guseynov were severely reprimanded, and the reprimands were entered in their files. V. Sh. Vezirov, the other deputy chief of the GAI, received a reprimand.

1014

CSO: 1830/464

REGIONAL

TURKMEN OBLKOM SECRETARY CRITICIZES VAGUE PARTY RESOLUTIONS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Ye. Mitrin, first secretary of the Krasnovodsk Oblkom of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan: "A Resolution is Adopted--Party Life: the Style and Methods of Management."]

[Text] I look at the minutes of the plenums, meetings of the aktiv and sessions of the bureaus and I think: How much manpower and how much time did they require and how much did the plans encompass! And if all this were realized how many times more substantial would our successes be. Unfortunately quite a few of the decrees remain just good wishful thinking.

I am always beset by a feeling of protest when a bureau removes some decree from under its control. I know that after all not everything that was planned has been implemented. The assigned time has simply run out and it must be finished. We imagine that we are talking about the minutes of past years. Nearly every decree would have reproached us with "It is too early to have written me into the archives." But this is what you do, life does not stand still, and new problems come forth. We study them and adopt the next decrees. The division which prepared the plan sighs with relief: it has been done. It means that a load has been taken off its mind and the matter is closed.

Can something be changed in this regard? In my opinion it can. For example, we usually take up for discussion only the important matters, the central problem. The minor questions we decide in the course of operation. But if a decree has already been adopted our work is fundamentally directed to implementing it. I am trying to illustrate my point with concrete facts.

I am talking primarily about the preparation of drafts of the decrees. In the work of the obkom I recall a report of the party committee of the Kirabozarsul'fat (Kara Bogaz Sodium Sulfate Association). After listening to it the obkom bureau called the work of the communists of the enterprise unsatisfactory. Their assignments were constantly disrupted, there was a great deal of defective output, and not a single one of its products were certified for the nation of quality.

In the work of the party obkom there are unfortunately occurrences, and not isolated ones, where documents of good quality do not appear at all. What is the reason for this? The reasons are varied: not everyone has thought the matter through beforehand and sometimes the commission members lack the knowledge and the capability to generalize the material and make truly useful recommendations.

There are no trifles involved in the preparation of the resolutions. Of importance is both a study of the problem and the work itself of drafting the resolution. The document must indicate precisely what is to be done and by whom and what the deadline is for fulfilling the assignment. But what happens is that these requirements are neglected.

For example, I once read the draft of a bureau decree concerning the Krasnovodsk obkom's work of supervising the competition and introducing the advanced experience in production. And I am surprised to see that all its points are addressed to the trade union organizations. Of course, they are obliged to concern themselves with these questions. But after all, in this case the gorkom is responsible for this rather than the party obkom. And the efforts of those who are preparing the resolution draft showed why it was done by a third party. Of course, they corrected the errors. In another draft--concerning measures for putting into operation units for slowing down the coking in an oil refining plant; on the other hand, it turned out that the questions of competition and the living and labor conditions for the construction workers are supposed to be decided only by the gorkom and the plant party committee. And there is not a word about the role of the trade union and the administration.

One can go on with examples like these. In some documents conclusions are drawn without sufficient foundations for them and the organizational measures for fulfillment of the plans are not thought out in depth. We try to correct the errors of this type in time. We instruct the personnel of the apparatus and the party committees in the work with the documents. How is this done? We take, for example, a draft which was substantially changed and explain the errors in it. We also try another method. In one of the classes for responsible workers we provided a detailed compendium of information on the work of a conventional enterprise party committee. It contained information about the organizational and political work of the party committee, the activity of the trade-union and other public organizations, the technical and economic indicators for the current and future periods, and various data, generalizations and evaluations. But this still does not constitute definitive recommendations. We still need to go into the reasons underlying this information. And then the conclusions of the participants in the game are equal to the requirements of the decree which has already been adopted. This training will provide a good effect.

A great deal has to be done by way of improving the checks on fulfillment. The weakest link in this respect is, in our opinion, the haphazardness of the checks. They are sometimes carried out without the participation of the workers of the party committee or the commission members who prepared the material.

This is what happened, for example, in the case of a party gorkom decree on the process of construction of municipal service installations, a decree which was very important for the development of Krasnovodsk. As was revealed recently, after the adoption of this resolution, the gorkom did not even once exhibit any interest in how it was being fulfilled. Although on the surface everything was up to date in this regard, there is a control log and there is also the data received at another time from the managers of the construction subdivisions and the secretary of the joint party committee of construction workers. In January of last year the gorkom bureau gave up the task of checking on this resolution. And not because it was completely fulfilled but because "the tasks set forth in this decree were reflected in the election of the city party administrative aktiv." Truly a very strange excuse.

Along with the well-known forms of control, we also have some which lend a systematic character to the control and expand the participation of the party aktiv in it. We established, for example, a calendar plan of checking on fulfillment of the adopted resolutions. What is the essence of this plan? The fact that it enables us to keep in view the progress of implementation of the checks on fulfillment.

Another method is also proving effective. The worker who is leaving on an out-of-town assignment is given, in addition to the basic assignment, one-time assignments--to check on fulfillment of the various provisions of a decree. At the bureau session we have begun more often to hear reports from the division chiefs about implementation of the adopted decrees. Every month now the general division gives the secretaries the data on the number of those who are responsible for checking on fulfillment of the resolutions and the deadlines for this fulfillment. The conclusions of the division chiefs are coordinated with the judgment of the obkom secretaries. Not until this is done can the decree be removed from this control.

The analysis of the document work in the general division suggested the implementation of a number of concrete measures to improve the control. For example, change was made in the structure of the card file which contains the decrees to be checked. In addition to the data on the already overdue documents, the obkom management now knows about the documents that are going to be closed out; this enables it to participate operationally in this important matter.

Our efforts to increase the effectiveness of the control have made an impact in many of the sectors of economic and cultural construction. On the whole the oblast has been successful with fulfillment of the plans of the last five-year plan and the past year as far as production of agricultural output is concerned. The situation in the formerly delinquent Kizyl-Atekskiy Rayon has improved. This has undoubtedly been helped by the strict monitoring of fulfillment of the 1971 obkom-adopted decree on the work of the raykom for stepdown in the productivity of the cattle and increasing the yield capacity of the agricultural crops. I also feel that great success has been achieved by the change recently effected by the oblast's largest enterprise--the Turkmenneft' [Turkmen Petroleum Production Association], which embarked on a program of regular fulfillment of the plans.

However, it must be acknowledged that not all the workers of the oblast party organs are emulating the best ones. The on-paper-only type of supervision which is detrimental to the ongoing organizational work is increasingly becoming characteristic to some degree of the Krasnovodsk municipal and Kara-Kalinskiy rayon party committees and the party committee of the oil refinery. This is engendering serious deficiencies in their organizational and political activity and is having a negative effect on the fulfillment of the plans. The blame for this, of course, also lies with the oblast party committee.

In light of the CPSU Central Committee decree calling for further improvement of the control and checking of fulfillment, we conducted an oblast seminar where some quite good measures were worked out. The implementation of these measures will help us to fulfill the tasks assigned by the 26th Party Congress, the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the plans for the economic and social development of our country.

7962

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REGIONAL

JUDICIARY INCREASES WATCHDOG ROLE IN KAZAKH ECONOMY

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by V. Kuzovkov, chief of the Legal Department of the KaSSR Ministry of Agriculture, and N. Karamendin, senior legal adviser of the Alma-Ata Oblast Agricultural Administration, in the column "Legal Service in a Village": "The Effect of Action"]

[Text] It was not that long ago when proper attention to legal services in villages was lacking. Even some oblast agricultural administration staffs did not have senior legal adviser; this most important work was assigned to someone holding another position. As a result, it was impossible to give qualified assistance to lawyers of interfarm groups or exert control over their work.

The situation changed after experienced and well-trained specialists were put in charge of legal services in oblast agricultural administrations. First, they staffed interfarm legal groups of rayon agricultural administrations with qualified personnel and helped select staff lawyers for many sovkhozes and kolkhozes. They began directing their activities, and this has yielded appreciable results.

Here is how the economic effectiveness of the legal service was raised as it improved in Alma-Ata Oblast! Whereas in 1978 its yield amounted to R3.2 million, in 1980 it amounted to R4.5 million, and last year to R4.8 million. Its effectiveness continues to grow.

The legal services role has been growing in about the same manner in Semipalatinsk, Taldy-Kuran, Kokchetav and North Kazakhstan Oblasts.

But there are oblasts where interfarm legal groups have not been formed so far; therefore, legal work is at the lowest possible level there. For example, in Mangistau Oblast only one legal adviser serves 25 farms, compared to Alma-Ata Oblast where the ratio is 2-2.5 farms.

A lawyer can be a reliable support for a kolkhoz or a sovkhоз. In most cases he is, providing a supervisor informs him promptly about disputes that arise and turns the necessary documents over to him.

It is well known that partner-suppliers--the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] and procurement and contracting organizations--very often place sovkhozes in a difficult position and force them to make various illegal concessions. Thus some Goskomselkhoztekhnika representatives allegedly took money for repairs when their job actually was to sell spare parts for agricultural machines. Such facts were uncovered in Kegenskiy, Dzhambulskiy and Talgarskiy Rayons of Alma-Ata Oblast and in Shcherbaktinskiy Rayon of Pavlodar Oblast.

Individual supervisors, worried about "spoiling relations" with Goskomselkhoztekhnika, failed to turn documents over to lawyers for instituting claims and imposing fines and forfeits for tardy supplies and repair of agricultural machines.

Of course, since no fine can compensate the losses from a combine or a tractor standing idle during the peak of harvest, the farm supervisor, ends up trying not to aggravate relations with Selkhoztekhnika by resigning himself to the obvious infringement of the sovkhoz's lawful interests. Lawyers must eradicate this narrow-minded attitude.

Very often economic disputes require qualified examination. For example, in 1979 the Koktalskiy Grain Receiving Point and the Panfilovskiy Cereal Products Combine underpaid R1,224,000 to nine farms in Panfilovskiy Rayon of Taldy-Kurgan Oblast for high quality hybrid corn seeds. The underpayment was justified by the fact that the corn was delivered in violation of the schedule and its moisture amounted to 25 percent.

The interfarm legal group of the Panfilovskiy Rayon Agricultural Administration instituted actions against the defendants and all of them were examined, some in courts and others by the State Board of Arbitration [Gosarbitrash]. They were examined, and complete satisfaction was obtained.

Farms have suffered extensive losses due to gross violations of legal relations by construction organizations. The Almaataselstroy-6 General Construction Trust turned over a dairy complex to the Prigorodnyy Sovkhoz in Kaskelenskiy Rayon of Alma-Ata Oblast with numerous flaws in workmanship. Sovkhoz Director V. Shumilov refused to accept the project but was forced to do so. The workmanship flaws have not been eliminated to this day.

What gives one pause here? It is the fact that the client failed to promptly demand penalties against the bungling contractor. The legal service failed to fulfill its tasks in this case.

Similar cases happen quite often. Moreover, sovkhozes and kolkhozes weaken their own positions by forgetting to formalize the necessary documents expeditiously. The administration of the Sovkhoz imeni Rykulov in Alma-Ata Oblast, for whom Mezhkolkhozstroy has been constructing a dairy complex since 1976, did not turn documents over to lawyers so that the careless contractor could be fined by the court. The administration fears that the Mezhkolkhozstroy will stop all construction entirely.

The work experience of lawyers in North Kazakhstan Oblast, where economic disputes are examined in accordance with legislation, deserves attention in this respect. They exacted over R1,266,000 for sovkhozes and kolkhozes through arbitration and claims.

For example, the legal service of the oblast agricultural administration checked fulfillment of contract agreements and estimates by construction organizations with the Lesnoy sovkhоз. It found that the organizations failed to full construction and installation work and sold building materials for farm No 2: on this basis, they illegally wrote off R280,000 from the sovkhоз. The oblast people's control committee punished the supervisors of some construction organizations. F. Kulikov, director of the Lesnoy Sovkhоз, and chief bookkeeper V. Petrishcheva were also punished, and criminal proceedings were instituted against senior construction superintendent V. Tsilko.

The legal service, together with the State Agricultural Inspectorate (Gosseltekhnadzor), also uncovered the following unseemly case: the Sergeyevskiy Selkhoztekhnika Association supplied spare parts for the repair of combines to fifteen sovkhozes but filled out fictitious statements that it received and turned over 79 repaired machines.

It was also established that sovkhozes were driving motor vehicles from other cities on the authority of the oblast Selkhoztekhnika base. However, the latter was exacting 12.9 percent of the value of motor vehicles from them and was not reimbursing them for transportation expenses.

Of course, the farms' interests were defended, and the culprits were meted out a well-deserved punishment.

The activities of village legal services in rendering legal assistance to sovkhozes Kazakh SSR, kolkhozes and other agricultural enterprises were propagated by the Ministries of Agriculture and Justice in 1981. They held a seminar-meeting with its representatives to exchange experiences and in better understanding the tasks in ensuring defense of the rights and of the legalized interests of sovkhozes, kolkhozes and other enterprises. The rural lawyers' greatest attention was drawn to intensifying the struggle for safeguarding socialist property.

Presently, legal service is being strengthened and improved. It is important that it exert a more active influence on enterprises, institutions and organizations so that they observe the law and fulfill their planned tasks and contractual obligations.

REGIONAL

INSTITUTE STUDIES GROWTH OF LATVIAN WORKING CLASS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 17 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by O. Kregere, candidate of historical sciences, scientific associate of the Institute of History of the LaSSR Academy of Sciences: "The Main Subject"]

[Text] The role of the working class of the republic and its transforming force invariably occupy an important place in the research of the historians of Latvia. At the Institute of History of the LaSSR Academy of Sciences a collective of authors has been established under the direction of Doctor of Historical Sciences and Director of the Institute V. Karalyun and the chief of the department, V. Savchenko. Here problems are studied and summarized that have to do with the development of the working class of Latvia.

During the years of Soviet power, Latvia has been transformed into a republic with highly-developed industry and technically equipped agricultural production. The cardinal changes that have taken place in all spheres of life have manifested themselves in the social structure of society as well: After the liquidation of the consequences of bourgeois management significant changes took place in the working class, the working peasantry and the intelligentsia. The leading role of the working class in the social class structure of society is determined, above all, by its position in social production, where it was and remains the main productive force.

Our research helps to gain a better understanding of the tendencies of the growth and qualitative change of the working class. This is indicated by many exceedingly noteworthy figures. Thus, workers now constitute approximately 63 percent of the employed population (almost 10 percent more than at the beginning of the 1960's). The average number of workers in the national economy of Latvia comes to about 840,700 people. Moreover, although our republic occupies only the 13th place in terms of the population size, it is in 10th place in terms of the number of workers.

The growth of the working class in the social structure of Soviet society is a characteristic peculiarity and law-governed phenomenon in the development of the Soviet state. This is clearly seen in all leading sectors of the national economy of our republic. The greater part of the workers are engaged in industry and construction, as well as in transportation. Organization, collec-

tivism and discipline are peculiar in the highest degree to the plant and factory workers. During the past years there has been a rapid increase in the number of workers in the service sphere.

The number of workers and their proportion among rural inhabitants is also growing. If they constituted 38 percent of all people engaged in agricultural production in Latvia in 1959, then now almost half of the toilers of the village are workers.

Under the influence of the scientific-technical revolution a change is also taking place in the number of people engaged in auxiliary jobs and the number of workers engaged in heavy physical work is declining. Consequently, the working class is also changing qualitatively. There is an increase in the level of its technical knowledge and culture, in its public activity. In 1970 every fifth worker had a general secondary and higher education, in 1979--already 38 percent of the workers. This indicator is even more ponderable among the workers up to age 30, where they constitute almost 59 percent. There is an increase in the number of workers elected as deputies to the LaSSR Supreme Soviet and the local Soviets of People's Deputies, and there is an increase in the number entering the party--the vanguard of the working class.

Now we also have at our disposal interesting information being received from 80,000 information sources. This gives an idea of the demographic peculiarities of the working class of Latvia and reflects their technical and cultural level.

If during the first post-war years the peasantry served as the social reserve of the working class, then the contemporary working class is replenished at the expense of all the social groups of society, moreover mainly at its own expense. An important social achievement is general secondary education, which a significant number of workers already have. The necessity of the constant increase in the level of education of the workers is determined by objective social and production requirements of socialist society. At the Valmieriski Fiber Glass Plant, the education of the "average statistical worker" is 9.1 grades. At this enterprise, 52.5 percent of the workers have received secondary, secondary-technical and higher education. Moreover, the most educated here, as well as at all enterprises, are the young workers. A general analysis of the level of education and qualification showed that the higher the level of education, the higher the qualification of the worker.

The historians are also engaged in a broad and thorough investigation of questions of the motives of the working class and in the investigation of the problems connected with the development of socialist competition. The main forms and directions of socialist competition are examined from a historical viewpoint, as well as its close interrelationship with the systematic development of the national economy, with the struggle for the increase in productivity and quality of work, and research is being done on the participation of workers in technical creation and other questions.

The constant study of the dynamics of the leading class of our society is the main subject of our historians and chroniclers of our time. Of enormous help in the comprehension of the phenomena and processes happening in it are the works of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the materials of the CPSU congresses and the congresses of the communist party of the republic. Making every effort to make their contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the group of authors plans to prepare a fundamental study of the working class in our republic during the current five-year-plan.

8970

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REGIONAL

SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN SIBERIA DESCRIBED

Novosibirsk IZVESTIYA SIBIRSKOGO OTDELENIYA AKADEMII NAUK SSSR: SERIYA  
DOSCHKI TVEZHENYKH NAUK in Russian No 6, Vyp 2, 1982 pp 13-19

[Article by V.A. Lamin: "Humanitarian Research in Siberia During the 10th Five-Year Plan"]

[Abstract] During the 10th Five-Year Plan, the collective of the Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy (IIFiF) of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences successfully completed scientific research on 27 themes, the results of which have been reflected in 60 monographs and more than 100 collections of articles, constituting a total volume of about 2,500 printer's sheets. Compared to the preceding five-year period, there has been a growth in the attention paid by the Soviet and foreign scientific community to the results of archeological, historical, philological, philosophical and sociological research of the Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Numerous responses to and reviews of the works of the institute's colleagues have been published in Soviet and foreign publications.

The sociological research had for its objective the study of processes of social development of the indigenous peoples of Siberia and the Far East under the conditions of intensive industrial development of the regions of their settlement. A methodology and methods were developed and improved for the study of contemporary social processes in the field of social-vocational structures, education, culture, work and life. Mass sociological studies involving the use of new methods and means of obtaining information were conducted in Amurskaya, Novosibirskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts, in Khakasia and Gornyy Altay and in Buryatskaya, Tuvinskaya and Yakutskaya ASSR. The results of these scientific investigations served as the basis for reports in Gosplan RSFSR, the Ministry of Education and the Buryatskaya ASSR Ministry of Education and the Amurskaya and Tuvinskaya oblast committees of the CPSU.

Computers have been employed in connection with the use of mathematics and electronic computers in sociological research. The results of processing the materials obtained by collection of primary information were turned over to specialists for qualitative interpretation. In there "Sociological Research in the Development of Education and Education of the Youth of Siberia" was developed and used, problems in the construction of the Bureya-Azur Mainline are studied.

Research directly connected to pertinent tasks of social practice has been conducted in the field of problems of language structure and functioning, the interaction of the Russian language and the languages of the indigenous peoples of Siberia, the development of literature, the start of which was initiated in the work of corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences V.A. Avrorin. In analysis of language structure and function, attention was directed to the phonetic, syntactical and semantic components of language.

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7697

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REGIONAL

URBAN PROBLEMS IN SIBERIA REVIEWED

Krasnoyarsk IZVESTIYA SIBIRSKOGO OTDELENIYA AKADEMII NAUK SSSR: SERIYA  
GOSUDARSTVENNYE NAUK in Russian No 6, Vyp 2, 1982 pp 136-137

[Review by V.E. Popov of book "Goroda Sibiri--problemy, opyt, poiski resheniy"  
[Cities of Siberia--Problems, Experience, Searches for Solutions] by Ye.N. Per-  
tsik, Doctor of geographic sciences. Moscow, Mysl'. 1980.]

[Text] The author of the reviewed monograph, Doctor of Geographic Sciences  
Ye.N. Peretsik, is well known to the economists and urban planners as an economic  
geographer, as a practical worker and participant of many works on regional  
planning and general planning of development of cities in Siberia and, secondly,  
as a researcher in the field of urban planning and regional planning. The mono-  
graph "Goroda Sibiri" [Cities of Siberia] is primarily a scientific generaliza-  
tion of such practical work in Siberian building of cities--a disclosure of  
both significant achievements and of a number of negative phenomena and process-  
es of this practical work.

In the first part of the monograph, the author justly points out that "in terms  
of the scale and intensity of city forming processes, Siberia and the Far East  
occupy a special place in the country" (p. 6) not only in terms of the growth  
rate of cities but also in terms of their qualitative uniqueness--first of all  
the peculiarities of and large role in the development of new regions and forma-  
tion of regional production complexes.

Discussing the laws of development of the cities of Siberia, Ye.I. Peretsik, in  
particular, justly notes that "boundless limitation of a rated size of cities  
is based on the idea of optimum city size and of the need of holding them  
"in their nests" is extremely dangerous...." (p. 45). In practice, such a reduc-  
tion in the prospective size of the population of cities of the new regions  
hinders the realization of solution of social problems and results in repeated  
revision of general plans.

The author gives his consideration to the methods and methodology of work in  
the field, in particular the crucial role of econometric-mathematical  
methods.

The author comes in depth in the theoretical plane the movement of the  
population and rural agglomerations of Siberia and the Far East and describes

their present-day state. In this connection Ye.N. Pertsik touches upon problems of planning and urban construction that arose and were solved in the course of development of Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk and the chief cities of Kuzbas.

One ought to agree with the author that "improvement of the urban-planning situation of the cities of Siberia and the Far East, as of other regions of the country, is realistic and possible through the solution of the problem of formation of the national-economic complex of these cities on a broader territorial basis within the framework of agglomerations and formed groups of agglomerations (urbanized regions)" (p 120). The author emphasizes that a number of the deficiencies of large cities connected with excessive concentration of the population are smoothed out within the framework of agglomerations. Beside Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, one may cite the example of Novosibirsk and its Sovetsky district as a large scientific center of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Medical Sciences.

In addition to the widespread notion of the advisability of using small cities for the location of small enterprises, Ye.N. Pertsik points out the desirability of also using them for the location of shops of large enterprises, international bases and tourism. There may be added to this the possibility of their use as bases of primary processing and storage of agricultural products, repair bases for agricultural production and the like.

The section of the work devoted to concentration of the development of a unified system of settlement of Siberia and the Far East is of undoubted interest (p 145-172). Here the author, based on natural and historically created conditions of development, makes an attempt to present over the long term the direction of development and location of cities and urban agglomerations for the different regions of Siberia and the Far East.

In the chapter "Regional Aspects of Development of Cities Under Conditions of Concentration of Various Natural Resources" cities are examined of petroleum and petrochemistry regions of Western Siberia, the coal Kuzbas, Kansk-Achinsk (and others) that have risen in the vicinity of large hydroelectric stations and power. The uniqueness of their formation may be judged by the following example. In the creation of a new mining settlement, the number of inhabitants there it must be equal to the number of workers at the existing enterprise. This was constructed usually realities after the start-up of the first unit of the factory (oil, oil, petroleum-gas sector). The number of construction workers of Irtysh GES was about 30,000 men, while its operation required 10,000 more than one thousand. After completion of construction, about 5,000 persons were concentrated directly at the site and, as a rule, continuing to live at the location, which makes it necessary to reduce the number of construction workers in a new region. The author devotes a few pages to the problem of settlement in the zone of oilfields and gas fields of Siberia.

Another important topic in the section "The Institute and the City" is the question of the concentration of the industrial city. It would be appropriate to consider this aspect in connection with

In most of Siberian regions and more severe climatic conditions it is difficult to avoid the tendency of "spread sprawl" of Siberian cities (p. 227).

On the series of questions raised in the process of development of a city, attention is being attached to the problem of intracity transport, enabling movement of a large number of people to place of work and their early return to place of residence. Yu. N. Portnik analyzes a number of intercity data (by 197-198), emphasizing the advantages of high-speed transport and "functional infrastructure" of electrified transport in a city, and is talking about its particularity in Anzherinsk. The author presents the results of a survey of "transport fatigue" of female workers of Trekhgurnyj Gospodarka: in winter, when spending 10-120 minutes on the road, the average hourly labor productivity is 7-8 percent lower and ineffective work 3-4 percent higher than in summer, due to speed 10 minutes on the road. One may assume that this will also be even higher in the cold months in Siberia.

Thirdly, attention is given to the economic problems of an Siberian city. Interest is presented by a quantitative assessment of different natural and material-economic factors and additional expenses connected with them in developing the Far East.

In our view, the book is sufficiently not free of debatable positions and decisions. First of all, attention is directed to a certain "economic-pedagogic" factor. The author — in spite of the generality, the author notes the economic importance of economic-pedagogic approaches to the solution of the developmental problems of cities. More than anything else the worker of urban planning requires an integrated approach in which the economic-geographic side dominates. A sufficient number of authors note a derivative and hardly creative approach.

Secondly, attention is to the twice repeated thesis that "the most important factor in the development of the city is with the thickening of the industrial base, especially of the power and fuel factor or the location of industrial enterprises and sources of production, especially those connected with the use of local resources, scientific-information and service sectors and the like." It is assumed, in fact that these factors play an important role in the motion of productive forces does not in itself give rise to such a judgment on a reduction of the importance of the raw-material and energy factors. It is quite debatable. It should not be overlooked to recall the words of V. G. Kondrat'ev: "The first and the development of a city is its industrial base" (V. G. Kondrat'ev, *Industrial Development of Russia*, 1977).

Thirdly, attention is given to "the liberalization of the economy" and the need to increase the availability of the non-renewable energy sources. In this article, the "open" in "unmet" mining roads will take the form of the opening of the port, including the United States and Canada. The author believes that the technological base of the USSR must be strengthened in the direction of the delivery of capital and technical equipment from abroad. The author quotes the "most important to the economy" — "the use of foreign capital through private investment."

But these and other particular comments cannot disparage the undoubted value and virtues of the reviewed work.

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REGIONAL

## **OPUS DEI ACTIVITIES AGAINST UKRAINE ATTACKED**

Kiev SHI'SKI VISTI in Ukrainian 13 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by S. Novokhterko: "Behind the nursery aids of anticomunism: Invasion of the crusaders, or How 'Orys-Dei' paves the way to heaven']

[Text] "Unheard of!" "Never has there been anything like it in the 200-year history of the Roman Catholic church!" "A giant multinational corporation in the religious sector!"

Headlines such as these grabbed the largest newspapers in the West when don Alvaro del Portillo, president general of 'Opus Dei', a 62-year old Spaniard who was graduated from "Angelicum", the theological seminary of the Vatican Institute, asked Pope John Paul II to remove the members of his organization--both priests and laymen--from the jurisdiction of territorial bishops in various countries so they might answer solely to their "president general".

Sprinkled among the sensational headlines were ten questions: "Who is Hitler—what is it?" "A generic order of elevation or a prototype for a new, multinational political and religious party?" "An order of neo-slaves or a freely sworn-in that has wrapped its tentacles around the economies and politics of Western Europe, the Americas, Africa and Asia?"

A protest was rapidly issued from den Portillo's headquarters. "We are merely an association of 'believers,'" it stated, "...and we have only religious and apostolic aims... We have no doctrine other than that of the Gospels. ... Our members... can not be involved in political or ecclesiastical activities."

<sup>1</sup>See also the discussion of the "new" or "revised" version of the theory of the firm by F. M. Scherer and D. Ross, *Industrial Market Structure and Economic Performance* (Boston, 1990).

... Prince of Asturias (1986) grants. The last option and thick protection of the ownership are also demanded from certain authors. At the center of all liability types there must be the resident author and violent damage to the original work or moral honor. This is the international tendency (IPR) in other countries (see Fig. 7). In the Spanish model, however, the author's rights ("Authors' postscriptum"), the regulation is much more severe. Protection of initial authorship is greater than five times longer for joint authors (10 years) and those professional authors in the public. The different cases of the "successional" liability in Spain in 1970 in the Spanish

priest Jose Maria Escrivá de Balaguer, is the 'Priestly Order of the Holy Cross'.

The sacred 'business of God'? Priestly? Not involved in economic and political activities? It is not this, that or other other. The ruckus stirred up by the Western press about 'operation Portillo' once again confirms that 'Opus Dei' is an extreme right-wing political and religious organization seeking conscripts for the Christian campaign against communism and all democratic forces; it has also shown so many hitherto unseen sides of its activity, that the French journalist Yvon le Vaillant has called it the "crusaders of the 20th century" who have "neither shame nor conscience".

"The shining countenance of a superman, proud, bold, willful, accustomed to idolizing his leaders, but generally treating all others with disdain, the knights of God, zealous and invisible, highly disciplined, intolerant and cruel"--this is how de Balaguer described a member of 'Opus Dei' in one of the aphorisms which make up his collection 'Camino' (The Way), published in the millions of copies in dozens of languages. Secret documents of the Vatican council of bishops, recently published in the journal Panorama, first revealed that there were nearly 75,000 'knights of God' in some 87 countries. It would appear that there are no longer that many. Only about two percent of the membership are priests. The rest are Catholic laymen. The sensation of the Panorama article, however, was based on something else. The 'laymen' mainly hold high, often very responsible positions in the political parties and governments of their countries. The 'knights of God' are directors and administrators of many large banks, industrial corporations and trading companies in the capitalist world. They control 52 radio and TV broadcasting stations, 38 news agencies, 12 movie production and distribution companies. The tentacles of 'Opus Dei' reach into 497 institutions of higher learning in various lands.

A holy mafia? "Yes," answers le Vaillant, "it is a mafia, but it has armed itself with piety". Purely clerical matters are of the least interest to the 'knights of God'. Operating behind the scenes and free-spoken in the media, they try to secure key positions in the economic and political life of the 'free world'. They call this method of infiltration the 'theology of penetration'. The ideological foundations underlying this 'theology' are described by Cely Serer, a leading theoretician of 'Opus Dei', as follows: a combination of Catholicism, monarchism, Christian culture and free enterprise. The United States of America wants 'Opus Dei' to become leader (!) of the West in protecting against the 'communist threat' and to gather around itself all those countries which have shown a 'dynamic approach' toward protecting and strengthening the 'free world'. Pinochet, as it were, has already properly exercised this 'dynamic approach': the leaders of the Chilean 'knights of God' have attained important positions in the administration of the military-fascist junta.

"Saintly implacability, saintly compassion and saintly courage" is the way one of de Balaguer's revelations sounds. He chooses his words about piety: what is left? These are the precepts that guide the members of 'Opus Dei', not only in their relationships with the outside world, but also within the organization. We mere elite, reports the journal Panorama, get to see extracts from the secret 'Book of Statutes' of the crusaders (their motto):

as it were, has been confirmed by authoritative Vatican figures), are the so-called numeraries. They must take a vow of chastity and obedience, live in communes and be highly educated. They elect 72 of their number as members of a general assembly, the parliament of 'Opus Dei', and 30 members to the 'executive management' of the general council.

Among the elite of the 'knights of God' such expression as the following are in vogue: "number one commanded...", "number 40 confidentially reported". In the strict hierarchical order of 'Opus Dei', the second most important place after the elite is held by the supernumeraries. They collect money for the organization, do not take any vows and, upon admission to 'Opus Dei', "must be informed about the superiority of the numeraries". At the bottom step are the "cooperators: associates who do not have to be Catholics, but must wear a hair-shirt for two hours a day and keep the premises of 'Opus Dei' clean....

Prime, 72 Bruno Buozzi. It is virtually impossible for outsiders to get into the ancient houses found at that address. It seems that only the future will tell what goes on within their walls. 'Opus Dei' is now like an iceberg: we only see surfaced portion and merely a bit of that submerged portion. But no-one doubts any longer the connection of the Vatican and CIA with the 'knights of God'. This is even more so since the success of 'operation Pörtillo' promises all interested parties a strengthening of the organization's positions, an organization closely linked with the most reactionary circles of the 'free world'.

This is how 'Opus Dei' works for the 'glory of God' and this is how it goes the way to heaven.

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REGIONAL

NEW RESEARCH ON RELIGION IN UZBEKISTAN LISTED

Tashkent OBSCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V UZBEKISTANE in Russian No 4, Jul-Aug 82  
pp 63-64

[1982 list of subjects of doctoral and candidate dissertations on scientific atheism of: "Approved Themes of Doctoral and Candidate Dissertations on Philosophy and Scientific Communism"]

Abbasov, Sh., Tashkent Polytechnic Institute, "Stepen' religioznosti naseleniya Uzbekistana i printsipy nauchnoy organizatsii ateisticheskogo vospitaniya trudyashchikhsya" [Degree of Religiousness of Population of Uzbekistan and Principles of Scientific Organization of Atheist Education of Workers].

Abdurasuleva, T., Tashkent Polytechnic Institute, "Dialekticheskaya vzaimoobuslovlennost' sekulyarizatsii sotsialisticheskogo obshchestva i preodoleniya religioznosti zhenschin" [Dialectical Interconditionality of Secularization of Socialist Society and Overcoming of Religiousness in Women].

Azimov, A., Tashkent State University, "Mesto i rol' ideologii islam'a v natsional'no-osvoboditel'nom dvizhenii v stranakh Blizhnego i Srednego Vostoka" [Place and Role of Ideology of Islam in the National-Liberation Movement in the Countries of the Near and Middle East].

Aslidanova, S., Samarkand State University, "Proyavleniye religioznykh perezhitek u sel'skoy molodezhi i puti ikh preodoleniya" [Manifestation of Religious Vestiges in Rural Youth and Ways of Overcoming Them].

Bazarov, M.D., Samarkand State University, "Sootnosheniye formirovaniya nauchno-materialisticheskogo i ateisticheskogo mirovozzreniya" [Correlation of the Formation of Scientific-Materialist and Atheist Outlooks].

Baykobilova, R., Karshi State Polytechnic Institute, "Osobennost' preodolenii religioznosti i ateisticheskaya rabota sredi zhenschin" [Particularity of Overcoming Religiousness and Atheist Work Among Women].

Karimov, I., Tashkent Polytechnic Institute, "Sootnosheniye stepeni religioznosti i sotsial'noy aktivnosti lichnosti v usloviyakh razvitetogo sotsializma" [Correlation of Extent of Religiousness and Social Activity of the Individual Under Conditions of Developed Socialism].

Petrova, G.N., Samarkand State University, "Vazimovyyaz' esteticheskogo i ateisticheskogo vospitaniya" [Interrelation of Esthetic and Atheist Education].

Umarov, B., Tashkent State University, "Razvitiye sotsialisticheskikh semeyno-bytovykh otnosheniy i ikh vliyaniye na formirovaniye nauchno-ateisticheskogo mirovozzreniya trudyashchikhsya" [Development of Socialist Family Living Relations and Their Influence on the Formation of the Scientific-Atheistic Outlook of Workers].

Khalilova, Kh.M., Samarkand State University, "Vozrastaniye tvorcheskoy aktivnosti zhenshchin v protsesse preodoleniya religioznykh perezhitkov islama" [Growth of the Creative Activity of Women in the Process of Overcoming of Religious Vestiges of Islam].

Vakhshilikov, D.Sh., Samarkand State University, "Rol' nauchno-tehnicheskoy revolyutsii v formirovaniyi nauchno-ateisticheskogo mirovozzreniya u truzhenikov sela v usloviyakh razvitiya sotsializma" [Role of the Scientific-Technical Revolution in the Formation of the Scientific-Atheist Outlook in Rural Workers Under Conditions of Developed Socialism].

Approved by the Republic Coordinating Council for Philosophy and Scientific Communism.

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REGIONAL

NEW BOOK ATTACKS CATHOLICISM, UNIAT CHURCH

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 14 Jul 82 p 2

[Review by Yu. Slivka, doctor of historical sciences, in the column "Reviews of the Sociopolitical Literature": "The Stonecutter Against the Uniat"]

[Text] Ivan Franko, the great writer and revolutionary democrat, was an outstanding atheist thinker and ardent fighter against spiritual enslavement, a wrathful unmasker of religion and the activity of the Vatican and the Uniat. His literary and scientific-journalistic legacy has become a sharp weapon in the struggle against everything conservative and reactionary and for the affirmation of the bright ideals of communist society.

In a recently published anthology entitled "The Vatican, the Uniat and Catholicism" (Ivan Franko. Pro Vatikan, uniyu ta katolitsizm. Politvidav Ukrayiny 1982, 285 pages) (compiled and with an introductory article by doctor of philosophical sciences professor I.P. Golovakha) the topicality of the great Stonecutter's creative thought is again underscored.

The material in the anthology characterizes first and foremost the eastern policy of the Vatican, which Franko regarded as papal "transformation of religion into the most fearful weapon for the spiritual and political enslavement of the peoples." It is precisely these principles that are upheld when it looks to the East. Here, the writer stresses the bishops of Rome are in no way guided by the interests of the Slavic people, but on the contrary "concern themselves only with obtaining for the throne new servants, a new support; and here the end justifies the means."

Ivan Franko traces in detail the road of expansion followed by the Vatican, which "with fire and sword" implanted Catholicism in the Ukrainian lands; and he has provided a murderous but quite justified assessment of the Brest Church Uniat which brought "to all of Rus' an infinite sorrow and evil."

The characterization given by Ivan Franko of the Uniat Church and its clergy sounds very topical. As is known, both in the past and particularly today, the clerical-nationalist ideologues, under the conditions of exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the international arena, are trying to spread false fantasies that the Uniat Church is supposedly the defender of the interests of the Ukrainian people and the guardian of their national and cultural distinctiveness. Speaking at the

Second Vatican Council in Rome, Cardinal Slipyy, for example, demagogically asserted that the Church of the Greek-Orthodox persuasion "is the national church of the Ukrainians, the bearer of the Ukrainian people's material and spiritual culture."

Of course, all these fantasies are absolutely groundless. And the material in the anthology being reviewed provides many facts to refute the false assertions of clerical-nationalist reaction. Ivan Franko scientifically substantiated that because of its class position in feudal and bourgeois society, the clergy would ineluctably "be against the people, be its adversary and its leech." It is precisely the Uniat clergy that stifled and "crushed any new thought" and preached "hatred of modern science and its achievements," primarily scientific socialism. At the same time it also proclaimed the start of an energetic war against the emergent secular, and especially scientific-popular literature in the vernacular, and it "pronounced Shevchenko anathema."

We note that the Uniat clergy, with the same animosity, also persecuted other progressive revolutionary-democratic writers and cultural figures, in particular Ivan Franko. It made every effort to prevent publication of the Stonecutter's works and also attempted to eradicate his name from the popular memory.

The facts concerning the clergy's persecution of progressive writers, artists and scientists are convincing proof that the Uniat clergy was the enemy of culture and progress.

On the basis of a deep analysis of the struggle by the working population against Catholic expansion, the writer concluded and expressed the conviction that among simple people a strength could be found that would show "the curia of Rome for itself that its dominion not only in the East but also among the Slavs will end and return no more."

These genial previsions of Ivan Franko became the reality thanks to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the unification of the Ukrainian lands in a unified Soviet power. Social and national oppression was liquidated and the Ukrainian people were freed not only from the Uniat Church, forced upon them by the Vatican, but also from any kind of religious enslavement, and together with all the other peoples of the Soviet Union they are successfully building a communist society.

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## REGIONAL

### BOOK ON BASMACHESTVO REVIEWED

Tashkent OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 6, Jun 82 pp 47-48

[Review by Kh. T. Tursunov and P. G. Kim of book "Basmachestvo: Vozniknoveniye, Sushchnost', Krakh" [Basmachestvo: Its Origin, Essence and Collapse] by A. I. Zevelev, Yu. A. Polyakov and A. I. Chugunov, Moscow, "Nauka," 1981, 243 pages]

[Text] The reviewed book, published recently and edited by Academician I. I. Mints, attracted our attention because the team of authors, relying on Marxist-Leninist methods and analyzing and generalizing the extensive factual material (much of it from sources not utilized previously), have given us a detailed account of the struggle that the Communist Party and the workers of Central Asia waged against basmache-  
two, a counterrevolutionary and antipopular movement that was one of the forms in which the general laws of class struggle manifested themselves under specific historical conditions.

The monograph comprises an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, supplements, notes, and indices.

The authors present a detailed analysis and a thorough theoretical reasoning of the genetic sources and the social and political essence of basmache-  
two, with the help of which the forces of international and domestic reaction attempted to overthrow Soviet power in Central Asia and to transform it into a colony of foreign imperialism.

Uncovering the structure of basmache-  
two's social basis, the authors convincingly demonstrate that basmache-  
two united the tribal aristocracy, feudal leaders, the national bourgeoisie, the reactionary part of the Muslin clergy and criminal elements all of whom greeted with enmity the victory of October and the establishment of Soviet power. The ideological leaders of basmache-  
two were bourgeois nationalists who presented themselves as "defenders of common national interests" but actually protected the interests of the exploiting classes.

The analysis of basmache-  
two's social content proves that it manifested the general tendencies that were characteristic of the counterrevolutionary forces in the period of establishing and consolidating Soviet power in the country. But at the same time the authors note that basmache-  
two as a form of counterrevolutionary movement had also its peculiarities determined by the specific conditions in Central Asia.

Every gang operated in close cooperation with the White Guards and the British Intelligence Service and pursued a single objective--to overthrow Soviet power. But at the same time it defended the narrowly local interests of the band leaders within the limits of specific localities.

The widespread banditism, vicious murders of peaceful residents, the predatory plundering and destruction of national property, enterprises and cultural centers, disruption of the irrigation and drainage systems, and the destruction of the cotton and other crops clearly illustrate the antipopular essence of basmachevstvo, the worst enemy of the workers of Central Asia.

Investigating the relationship between the working peasantry and basmachevstvo, the authors analyze the causes that temporarily led a certain backward part of the peasantry to the basmachi camp. Certain known objective and subjective factors contributed to this: the unsolved agrarian problem, the distortion of nationality policy by individual party and Soviet officials, and the political and general illiteracy of the peasants, frightened and deceived by the landowners and mullahs.

The work demonstrates the forms and methods that the party and Soviet organs used to influence the peasantry politically. The party organizations took into consideration that the success of the struggle against basmachevstvo depended on freeing the deceived working peasantry from the influence of anti-Soviet elements. To this end considerable efforts were organized to unmask basmachevstvo as a movement foreign and inimical to the workers, one that expressed the interests of their exploiters and of foreign imperialists.

The authors trace in detail the difficult process of forming the class consciousness of the working peasantry, through extensive agitation and propaganda work and the real successes that Soviet power scored in developing the economy and culture.

At the same time it is emphasized that a majority of the peasantry did not side with basmachevstvo but took up arms against it, which was one of the basic causes of basmachevstvo's collapse.

The book investigates in detail the relationship between basmachevstvo and religion. The reactionary part of the Muslim clergy declared a holy war and called the basmachi "soldiers of the prophet" and "warriors for the faith." In this way it was possible to temporarily mislead the most religiously inclined part of the almost illiterate peasantry. However, the atrocities committed by the basmachi, the burning of mosques and religious schools, the murders of members of the clergy loyal to Soviet power, the looting and violence against the believing peasants soon revealed the true face of basmachevstvo.

At the many public court trials the indignant local population accused the basmachi not only of crimes but also of apostasy. In this way the myth that the basmachi were "defenders and champions of religion" was destroyed.

An important role was played also by the extensive clarification of the principles underlying Soviet power's policy on religion and believers, of the essence of such documents as the appeal of the Council of People's Commissars "To All Muslims of Russia" that Lenin signed on 22 November 1917, and of other Soviet laws on the freedom of religion.

It is convincingly demonstrated that the ideological instigator and organizer of basmachevstvo was foreign imperialism, generously supplying the basmachi with instructions, money, weapons, equipment and "advisers." The facts presented in the

book clearly prove that the prominent leaders of the basmachi were hired agents of American and British Intelligence.

However, the anti-Soviet, colonizer designs of foreign imperialism failed completely. Basmachestvo was crushed, as were the other counterrevolutionary forces operating in various regions of the country.

The managing, guiding and mobilizing role in crushing these forces was played by the Communist Party and its Central Committee. The book analyzes in detail the set of measures that the RKP(b) [Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks)] Central Committee adopted to effectively fight basmachestvo. The authors illuminate the practical leadership of the Turkestan Commission, Central Asia Bureau of the RKP(b) Central Committee, and of the party and Soviet organs of the Central Asian republics in crushing basmachestvo, with the most active participation of the workers of Central Asia. Consistent implementation of Lenin's nationality policy, and the strengthening of mutual trust, equality and unity of the Soviet peoples created the conditions necessary to crush basmachestvo once and for all. The success of this struggle was ensured by unifying and combining the military operations of the Red Army units with political work among the local population.

The increasing force of friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the country clearly manifested itself in the struggle against basmachestvo. Numerous examples are cited to illustrate the cooperation in combat among the units of the Red Army, the border guards and volunteer detachments of local workers, their bravery and heroism in the struggle against basmachestvo.

The history of the basmachi movement in the republics of Central Asia has much in common with the antipopular movement of the basmachi in Afghanistan, with the policy of the Anglo-American imperialists leading to an undeclared war against the people of that country. Therefore the thorough investigation and illumination of the history of the rise and collapse of basmachestvo in Central Asia are not only of scientific and cognitive significance, but also of timely political importance.

Also of interest is the fact that the book offers a historiography of the problem; it sums up the achievements of Soviet historical science in elaborating this problem, and defines the next tasks for researchers.

The book has also certain shortcomings. The ties between basmachestvo and American Intelligence should have been described in greater detail. Apparently, a special section should have been devoted to the solution of the nationality problem. The fragmentary last chapter lacks a broad analysis and generalization.

However, these and other shortcomings of the book are of a partial nature. On the whole the authors have managed the task they set for themselves. They have made a noteworthy contribution to the investigation of one of the complex and timely problems in the history of the Civil War and the peculiarities of its manifestation under the specific conditions of Central Asia.

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